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THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

France Concerned For the Egyptian Treasury.

ENLARGED SCOPE OF THE WAR.

It is Said the British Government Contemplates Sending 10,000 Troops from India to Suakim on the Red Sea.

London, April 4.—The appeal of France and Russia to the Egyptian mixed tribunal against the decision of a majority of the Egyptian debt commission to grant £500,000 for the expenses of the Soudan expedition has been [illegible] by a majority of the members of the tribunal declining to admit that the tribunal has any jurisdiction in the matter. The Egyptian treasury has paid the whole of the first draft of £[illegible], most of which has already [illegible]. Another £[illegible] will soon be required.

M. Bourgeois, the French prime minister, is continuing his negotiations with Lord Salisbury trying to get pledges limiting the demands that will be made on the Egyptian treasury, and is also trying to get information as to the plans of the campaign in the Soudan. The Pall Mall Gazette to-day asserts that an agreement between France and Great Britain on this question has been already obtained. If so, M. Bourgeois was easily satisfied. Doubtless Lord Salisbury will readily give assurances of the intention of the British government to limit the sphere of operations as was announced by Parliament, that is, to save that the advance of the expedition would depend on the resistance offered by the Dervishes.

The reason for his not hesitating to give these assurances is that he foresees that the time will come when a fracas of the Mahdists will give an opportune excuse for the enlargement of the scope of the war. Even now, according to The Spectator, the government contemplates sending to Suakim, on the Red Sea, 10,000 troops from India to break up the forces of Osman Digna and to threaten the rear of the Dervishes, who are fronting the expedition that will proceed up the Nile.

That the design to advance from Suakim on Berber is entertained is obvious from the orders that have been issued for a resurvey to be made of that part of the Berber railway that was constructed during the last campaign.

The progress of the Nile expedition is not rapid. The main part of the expedition is still at Sarsoun, from which place the newspaper correspondents accompanying the advance started only on Thursday with the cavalry on the long march along the east bank of the Nile. The Maxim batteries and cavalry are being slowly transported by steamers to Wady Halfa, from which place it will be impossible to make a general advance before May. The rumors that Dervishes are assembling before Suakim are unreliable.

Indian Troops Expected.

Cairo, April 4.—Brig. Gen. Sir H. H. Kitchen, Sirdar of the Egyptian army, has been ordered by the English government to limit his operations in the Soudan to the occupation of Akasheh. The dispatch further states that the Indian troops for service in Egypt are expected to arrive [illegible] but that they will not go beyond Suakim. The dispatch adds that the purchase of transport animals has been suddenly stopped.

CUBAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Insurgents Still Maintain Their Offensive Attitude.

(From a Staff Correspondent of the United Press.)

Havana, April 4.—The rebels still maintain their offensive attitude, and despite the announcements of government victories they are the ones who make the attacks, though they are sometimes repulsed when they attack a superior force.

They attacked the town of St. Nicolas, province of Havana, but were driven off by the [illegible] who largely outnumbered them. They then marched to Melena Del Sur, in the same province, which place they attempted to enter. Again they were repulsed but not before they had set fire to a number of houses.

They then proceeded to Guanabacoa, [illegible] miles east of Havana, and burned the village, after which they went to Hoyo Colorado. During the attacks it is said that five women, two children and three negroes were killed. Thirty-five persons were afterwards found wounded. The rebel loss is unknown. Altogether 17 houses and huts were burned.

Various reports locate Gomez near the border line between Santa Clara and Camaguey.

In an engagement between Col. Vasquez's column and five hundred rebels, the insurgents lost 19 killed and 3 wounded. The fight lasted four hours.

An insurgent band led by Zayas attacked the town of San Juan De Las Yuras. The garrison made an heroic defense and repulsed the rebels, who burned several houses.

Brig. Gen. Gasco of the Spanish forces reports an engagement with Jesus Rabi, the rebel leader, near Bayamo, in the province of Santiago De Cuba, in which 17 of the rebels were killed. The Spaniards had 15 wounded. Gen. Gasco also reports that Rabi attacked a government convoy, escorted by a force of six hundred soldiers under Col. Ruiz, going in the direction of Jiguani, province of Santiago De Cuba and the rebels were repulsed with a loss of six killed. The Spaniards took one of Rabi's followers as a prisoner. The Spanish troops sustained no loss.

Here is a detailed account of the latest feat of arms of Gen. Melguizo, for which the Queen cabled compliments. One hundred and twenty-five men, reconnoitering the farm El Destino, owned by Fernandez De Castro, near Balno, Havana province, last Sunday, met two scouts of Aguirre's band. They captured one named Pedro Potrillo, 60 years of age, and colored. Though shot, he defended himself and severely wounded with a machete Capt. Tejos and one lieutenant and two soldiers slightly before being killed.

Aguirre's column of insurgents arrived and the soldiers retreated and joined a battalion at Balno, remaining entrenched during the night. The next day, Gen. Melguizo advanced 1,500 strong, crossed the Rico Hojo farm and killed nine unarmed employes with swords. They went to the Garrido estate, owned by Gertrudis Pedroso, and killed eight employes, all unarmed, among whom was one child 6 years old, and one 13 years old, and an American citizen, Crescencio Gobel, and his mulatto wife Rita. The head of the 6-year-old child was entirely severed from the body. The troops fired the cane fields for the purpose of driving out any Cubans in hiding. They also burned a fine stone dwelling worth $25,000.

Melguizo's official report stated that 18 insurgents were killed, the Spanish lost a captain, seriously wounded, and a lieutenant and two soldiers slightly wounded. Melguizo is the same officer who commanded the troops that committed the Delgado affair. The minister of war at Madrid cabled on March 31: "Knowing with satisfaction the feat of arms realized by Gen. Melguizo of the Gallicia squadron, Her Majesty and the government compliment him, regretting the serious wounding of Capt. Tejos, to whom her majesty concedes a majority according to your excellency's suggestion."

Gens. Pando, La Chambre and Munoz have arrived here from the field. Pando's return to Spain has been postponed. The reason is now said to be ill health. There has been but little war news lately owing to church holidays.

J. FRANK CLARK.

RETURNED TO RUSSIA.

Nihilist Implicated in Death of Alexander II Was Pardoned.

Philadelphia, April 4.—Gregor Krasrewya, Russian Nihilist, who is alleged to have been implicated in the plot that resulted in the assassination of Alexander II., czar of Russia, sailed for Liverpool this afternoon on the steamship Belgenland. He came here from Chicago, where he was known as H. M. Sonyke. At the time of the assassination he was only 18 years old, and through powerful influences was released on bail and afterward fled. A brother, sister and six [illegible] of Krasrewya [illegible] also implicated in the crime and were executed.

Krastow, it is said, has a pardon from the new Czar, granted in consideration of giving information as to others who were concerned [illegible]. Krastow was believed to have been dead, and thus succeeded in evading the vigilance of the Russian police until recently, when he became desirous of securing part of a fortune of £[illegible] roubles left by his father, and applied for a pardon, which was given him with a position in the Russian secret service.

PENSIONERS ANGRY.

Ignorance of a New Law Caused Much Trouble.

Chicago, April 4.—This was pension day, but the [illegible] pensioners in Chicago who have been in the habit of calling personally for their money did not get it as formerly. The new law which requires vouchers to be certified to by notaries and mailed for return checks was responsible for much profanity and denunciations of national law-makers by the angry pensioners. Many of the veterans did not know the pension office had been removed from the federal building and were likewise ignorant of the new law until Gen. Anderson, the pension agent, and his clerks explained its requirements. The notaries near by reaped a harvest of fees.

WIDOW'S TALE OF WOE.

Claims She Was Divorced by Means of Fraud.

Chicago, April 4.—Elizabeth Rosekrans, first wife of the late Seth Grant Rosekrans, the Board of Trade operator who died intestate at Orlando, Fla., March [illegible], leaving an estate of $[illegible], brought suit in the Circuit Court to-day, alleging that Rosekrans obtained a decree of divorce from her in Milwaukee in 1887 by fraud and without giving her legal notice. The suit is directed against the supposed widow, Margaret Victoria, who is the youngest sister of the first wife. The successful widow will get the whole estate, as there are no children by either marriage.

The complainant states she was married to Rosekrans in Pembroke, Ont., in 1872, and lived with him until she learned of the Milwaukee divorce court proceedings, and his marriage to her sister a few months later. She alleges that he induced some one to enter an appearance in court for her, the decree being obtained on the ground of desertion.

The news broke her health, and being without means, and intimidated by threats of sending her to an insane asylum and denouncing her as immoral, the complainant says she remained in Pembroke while he married her sister, who has lived at their Milwaukee home for a year.

Almost at the time the bill was filed the Rosekrans funeral services were being held from the family residence.

PUTNEY TO CHANDLER.

Chairman of Committee on Resolutions Refutes the Senator's Statements.

Manchester, N. H., April 4.—Henry M. Putney, chairman of the committee on resolutions at the New Hampshire State convention Tuesday, has issued an open letter to Senator Chandler in which he denies many of the statements made in Mr. Chandler's [illegible] to Senator [illegible].

Mr. Putney declares that the McKinley movement grew spontaneously all over the State of New Hampshire, and says he did all in his power to elect the delegation which Senator Chandler said was for Reed. Mr. Putney denies that Mr. Chandler told him that the names of Presidential candidates should not be mentioned in the resolutions. He says that nearly every delegate went to Concord with the feeling that something must be done to show that the party must not be held responsible for what Senator Chandler had said about McKinley; that the committee on resolutions considered at least a dozen resolutions, ranging from one indignantly repudiating Senator Chandler's utterances, down to one instructing the delegates for McKinley, either of which their authors believed could be passed by a large majority. About midnight it was decided at the earnest request of the Senator's friends to offer the mildest of these, the one passed by the convention, but Senator Chandler had retired and could not be informed of the decision. The committee on resolutions met at 8:30 the next morning and then for the first time heard the platform and voted at once unanimously to report it. As soon as it was in type it was given Senator Chandler. The assertion that it was arranged or designed to keep it from him a moment is based entirely on misinformation. He knew something of the kind was coming and knew its exact form within 30 minutes of the time anyone else knew it.

Origin of a Rumor.

London, April 4.—A news agency denies the statement contained in a recently published dispatch from Georgetown, Demarara, that a [illegible] expedition had left that place to establish a new station [illegible] Schomburgk line, to open a new road to the Yuruan as a protest against a big grant by the Venezuelan government to American capitalists in the gold country at the mouth of the Orinoco. It expresses the opinion that the statement contained in the dispatch referred to originated from preparations by an English surveying party for an inspection of the country between the Parani and Cuyuni rivers to ascertain whether it is possible to build a road or railway to open up the gold fields.

Dervishes Defeated.

Massowah, April 4.—On Thursday last 5,000 Dervishes attacked between Kassala and Sabderat, a mixed Italian and native battalion that was conveying a caravan from Kassala. The Dervishes were repulsed. They withdrew until they received reinforcements, when they made another attack. The battalion had in the meantime also been reinforced and again defeated the Dervishes with severe loss. The Italians lost about 100 killed and wounded. Among the latter are Maj. Amadori and Capt. Brunelli.

Formally Betrothed.

Athens, April 4.—Princess Marie Madeline, daughter of King George of Greece, and the grand duke George of Russia, son of the grand uncle of the present Emperor of Russia, have been formally betrothed.

VOTE WILL BE TAKEN MONDAY.

Another Day Given to Discussion of Cuban Resolutions.

ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON

Representative Adams of Pennsylvania Strongly Supported the Resolutions—Gillet of Massachusetts in the Opposition.

Washington, April 4.—The House was not long in getting to work on the Cuban business—the morning hour matters being disposed of with great rapidity.

Mr. Fisher (Rep.) of New York asked [illegible] consent for the present consideration of a resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the seed distribution as formerly, but after the presentation of a unanimous report of elections committee in two Alabama cases, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois called up the conference report on the Cuban resolutions and Mr. Adams (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, one of the members of the committee took the floor.

He denied that sentiment had changed with respect to recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans since the passing of the original resolutions in the House. He deprecated the attempt to create a race prejudice against Cubans and asserted that all the leaders, except Maceo, were whites and not negroes and mulattos as has been reported. He quoted from the correspondence sent to Congress some weeks ago to show that the best class of Cubans had joined the insurgents. Spain had not kept the promises which she made to the Cubans after the last rebellion closed and this was the cause of the present uprising. He detailed at some length the reasons why the Cubans were entitled to a recognition of belligerent rights and explained in passing that their capital was so impregnable that the six thousand Spanish troops but six miles distant had not attempted to capture it. The Cubans, he insisted, possessed all the requisites for recognition. He quoted official authorities to show that Spain has 120,000 regular troops with an auxiliary force of 4,000 Cuban volunteers and that they were opposed by 30,000 insurgents, 20,000 of whom were well armed and equipped. Notwithstanding this the Spanish forces had not gained a foot of territory, but had been driven back to the very gates of Havana. Mr. Adams thought the time had now come when something should be done and he believed that if a recognition of belligerency would help the Cubans the House ought to adopt the pending resolutions. Mr. Adams in concluding said Spain would not conquer Cuba and that that country would join the ranks of those nations whose governments are dedicated to the highest and best interests of man, where white and black had the same civil and religious rights and which were administered without domination from any European power (applause).

Mr. Knox (Rep.) of Massachusetts said that a state of war did exist in Cuba, that somewhere among the fastnesses of the mountains of that island, the ancient stronghold of liberty, there had been established a government founded upon justice and equality of man and that the Cuban army had made marches, fought battles and endured privations which had challenged the admiration of the world. The duty devolved upon the United States, where free government had its highest development, to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, that they might have their liberty and that they might be as free as ourselves.

In Opposition.

Mr. Gillett (Rep.) of Massachusetts opposed the resolutions. He admitted that the overwhelming sentiment of the House, as manifested by the vote of several weeks ago, probably represented public opinion, but this matter should not be decided by public opinion for the reason that public opinion was not the law and right of the case, but considered it only as an expression of sympathy with the Cubans. Granting belligerency to the Cubans, he said, was not a thing [illegible] or prerogative of the legislative [illegible] the passage of the resolutions would be an usurpation on the part of Congress. The motive behind the resolutions, Mr. Gillett said, the reason why the Cubans desired their passage, was that they would lead to a war between Spain and the United States. Such a conflict, in his opinion, was the only hope of Cuban independence, and that explained why the resolutions were here. As to the second resolution, that favoring friendly intervention by the United States, Mr. Gillett said it was useless to hope for any good results to follow, because of what has been said in another body in debate on this subject, the proud sensitiveness of Spain had been wounded so that friendly intervention on the part of the United States was impossible.

Postponed the Vote.

When Mr. Gillett had concluded, an effort was made by Mr. Hitt to secure an agreement to close debate and take a vote to-day, but was unsuccessful. A great majority of members present wanted to vote at 4 o'clock, but a number desired to speak and it was finally arranged to debate the report the rest of the day, including a night session and take a vote on Monday immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem.) of Texas earnestly advocated the cause of Cuba. If he had the power he would take Spain by the throat, have her remove Weyler and free Cuba, and command her to keep her hands off. (Applause.)

Mr. Russell (Dem.) of Georgia asked why the United States should interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations? No other nation had expressed the slightest interest or intention to interfere in behalf of the Cuban insurgents. These insurgents, over whom so many crocodile tears have been shed, are what we used to call [illegible], and Mr. Russell asked what in the name of common sense there was to justify the demand for intervention and granting of belligerent rights to them.

Not a Question of Sympathy.

Mr. Turner (Dem.), of Georgia argued somewhat elaborately against the resolutions. He said: "I yield to no man my sympathy for any people struggling for freedom, but it is not a question of sympathy. It is a question which affects our own interests and which relates to our duty as a member of the family of nations. It also deals with our duty under treaty stipulations with other nations." These, as Mr. Turner said, involved all the reasons which he advanced for opposing the resolutions. In the course of his remarks Mr. Turner referred to the trying circumstances in which the Southern States stood during the reconstruction period following the rebellion, and called the attention of the House to the fact that in Cuba there existed a condition which was not equalled in any Southern State. The Anglo-Saxon race had the instinct of government and no other race had it in nearly so large a degree. A contention for the mastery between the two races in Cuba, Mr. Turner said, was inevitable.

The House at 5 p. m. took a recess until 8 p. m.

Evening Session.

There were but six members present when the House met to-night to consider further the conference report on the Cuban resolutions. Mr. McCall of Massachusetts presided. The public galleries were well filled.

Mr. Dockery (Dem.) of Missouri was the first speaker. He was in hearty accord with the resolutions. He said the strife in Cuba rose above the level of a mere guerilla warfare. If not why were the armies of Spain unable to repress the uprising of the people. He felt that he voiced the unanimous sentiment of his people when he wished the Cubans God speed in their efforts to secure freedom.

Mr. Daniels (Rep.) of New York objected to the second resolution, although believing that the first resolution was proper enough.

Mr. Baker (Pop.) of Kansas said that the Anglo-Saxon race would [illegible] stand where the Cubans have stood. He recited wrongs they have suffered at the hands of Spain, and said he would be glad to vote for a resolution recognizing their independence.

Denounced Cruelties.

Mr. Hahon (Rep.) of Pennsylvania evoked a burst of loud applause from [illegible] [illegible] denunciation of [illegible] ties practiced by the Spaniards [illegible] the Cubans. During our four years [illegible] war, he said, no man lost his life except in battle. He thought the government had the right to recognize any people who are struggling for liberty.

Mr. Otey (Dem.) of Virginia [illegible] a number of humorous stories which caused a good deal of laughter in the galleries and on the floor. He sympathized with the rebels—he was one himself. He [illegible] the United States being free, with [illegible] every other country free. We have a right to express our opinion [illegible] matter and Spain cannot object. We express our opinion about everything. We did it recently about Mr. Bayard, but he did not resign. We shall go on [illegible] about Cuba and Spain will not [illegible] nor will Cuba either.

Mr. Milliken (Rep.) of Maine made an eloquent appeal for the passage of the resolutions and was followed by Avery (Rep.) of Michigan and Talbert (Dem.) of South Carolina.

Mr. Pickler (Rep.) of South Dakota said the United States should assist the Cubans without fear of the consequences. He believed in this case that the voice of the people is the voice of God.

Mr. Tucker (Dem.) of Virginia said we are attempting a precedent which if followed will return to vex us. He hoped the resolutions would be defeated because their adoption means the [illegible] ring of a policy of destruction to [illegible] time traditions, unless the United States proposes to become the wet nurse of all the weak countries in the South American colony.

Mr. Broderick (Rep) of Kansas was the concluding speaker. When Spain, he said, failed to give Cuba the rights which she gave to her people at home, Cubans had a right to rebel.

At 10 p. m. the House adjourned.

A COMMERCIAL ANTAGONIST.

Senator Elkin's Opinion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Washington, April 4.—In the recent discussion of the proposed subsidy to the Oceanic steamship line in the postoffice bill, Senator Elkins made a speech in regard to which he has since received many letters and telegrams.

It was in advocacy of a measure he introduced some time ago and now known as the Elkins bill, to place a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on all goods imported to this country in vessels not sailing under the American flag.

This proposition was incorporated in the Massachusetts Republican State platform last week, and Mr. Elkins is urging its adoption as a plank of the St. Louis platform.

In his speech Mr. Elkins paid his respects to the Canadian Pacific railroad as follows:

"This Canadian Pacific is the national enemy of the transportation interests of the United States and stands to-day as our greatest commercial antagonist. It violates our interstate commerce law with complacent indifference. It cuts rates and it takes freights from our Pacific railroads in which the United States has a direct interest. It hauls more cheaply from St. Louis and other interior points in our country, by way of Canada, to Oregon and San Francisco than the Pacific roads can do, though the distance is much shorter. It is a sharp competitor now for business with all the Pacific roads from and to California. For 2,000 miles the Canadian Pacific [illegible] a non-productive country, [illegible] not able to support a railroad. It lives off its subventions and the business it takes from the railroads of the United States.

"To oppose this active, open and oppressive hostility to American trade, American steamships and American railroads by England and Canada is the kind of Monroe doctrine that I favor and I am sure it will have better results to our people and their interests than a dispute with England over an obscure boundary in a foreign country over 2,000 miles away.

"The United States, in my opinion, should at once withdraw this bonding privilege to the Canadian Pacific."

Mr. Elkins's time was short and he gave notice that at some future day he would again discuss the bill to impose these discriminating duties and give the Senate additional facts and figures.

Denver Suicide.

Denver, April 4.—Jesse F. Kemp, a carpenter, 30 years of age, committed suicide by shooting himself through the temple at his home, 1771 South Logan avenue, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

He leaves a wife and two children aged respectively 2 and 7 years. His wife supposes that he was discouraged over his financial affairs.

He was formerly a member of the National Guard at Del Norte, and last Thursday night joined Broadway Lodge, No. 71, of the Woodmen.

Blizzard Raging.

Malone, N. Y., April 4.—For over 24 hours it has been snowing and blowing here, and the continuation resulted in one of the worst blizzards of the season. A freight train stalled in a cut at Brandy Brook and in trying to cut out the cars they were derailed and the snow piled around them all day. This is the fifth consecutive week in which trains have been stalled on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain division of the Central Vermont railroad by heavy snows.

Dropped to Zero.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., April 4.—A strong wind and snow storm has been raging here for 24 hours. The mercury, which reached 51 degrees above zero on Thursday, reached zero before sunrise this morning.

Proof of Accord.

Rome, April 4.—It is reported that the military attache of the British embassy has received orders to proceed to Massowah to examine into and report upon the situation at Kassala. This is considered to be proof of the accord between Great Britain and Italy for common action of the defense of Kassala.

Reinforcements Needed.

London, April 4.—A dispatch from Massowah to the Central News says that Col. Stevani, commanding the garrison at Kassala, estimated that there are 15,000 Dervishes in the vicinity of that town. He has applied to Gen. Baldissera, the Italian commander-in-chief, for reinforcements, and the latter has ordered infantry and artillery to proceed to Kassala from Keron.

CONVENTIONS IN KENTUCKY.

Governor Bradley's Fight for the Nomination.

HIS OPPONENT IS M'KINLEY.

Score Up to Date is Bradley 191, McKinley 278—Other Counties Still to be Heard From—Appeals to the A. P. A.

Louisville, Ky., April 4.—Reports of to-day's county Republican conventions received up to 10:30 o'clock show that 11 counties with 30 votes instructed for [illegible] with 117 votes instructed for McKinley. The straight instructed vote up to date stands: Bradley 191; McKinley 278. The split vote in other counties, however, gives Bradley a slight majority. Other conventions are to be held Monday.

Governor Bradley addressed another A. P. A. council to-night in his fight to secure the endorsement of the Louisville district for President over McKinley. He came down from Frankfort this afternoon and to-night attended a full meeting of Council No. 35. A general invitation to other councils was accepted and the hall was packed. Governor Bradley is said to have renewed his allegiance to the A. P. A. and to have asked their support in opposition to McKinley.

Precinct Conventions.

Lexington, Ky., April 4.—A large number of counties in this State held precinct conventions to-day to select delegates to county conventions. It is impossible at this hour to form any conclusion as to what the result will be, but McKinley seems to have a little the best of it so far.

Bradley has carried Allen, Madison, Woodford, Breathitt, Robertson, and Henry counties. The two latter, however, gave instructions for McKinley as second choice. McKinley has carried Harrison, Scott, Mason, Powell, Morgan, Lee and Montgomery counties.

In Warren county the convention split and will send two sets of delegates.

New York's Second Choice.

Auburn, N. Y., April 4.—An enthusiastic meeting of Republicans, including many county and municipal officials was held this evening in the court house to institute a movement favorable to McKinley as second choice for President. Numerous speeches were made endorsing the candidacy of Governor Morton, but declaring emphatically that the national delegates from this congressional district should be strongly assured of the [illegible] sentiment for McKinley, should Mr. Morton withdraw. Committees were appointed to arrange for a mass meeting next week and to circulate petitions addressed to delegates. Representative Payne and Senator Raines, urging them to respect the wishes of the Republicans of the district in the June convention.

Vermont's Intentions.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 4.—Friends of ex-President Harrison are saying to-night that Proctor is to give Vermont's vote to him at the St. Louis convention on the first ballot. As this State comes near the last it will serve as a straw for the second ballot. Saying this Gen. Harrison's friends are calculating that McKinley will not be nominated on the first ballot. If he is it will be all like [illegible] before Vermont is reached, in which case the State will go with the others for McKinley.

Pattison Scores Two.

Stroudsburg, Pa., April 4.—The Monroe county Democratic convention to-day elected a Pattison delegate to the national convention.

Bloomfield, Pa., April 4.—The Democratic committee of Perry county to-day endorsed ex-Governor Pattison for the Presidency.

Tom Platt Will Rest.

New York, April 4.—Thomas Platt left to-day for Florida for a short rest. He rarely takes a vacation, but he has not [illegible]. During his absence Charles M. Hackett, chairman of the State Central committee, will be in charge of the Republican machine.

Delegates for Reed.

Waltham, Mass., April 4.—The Fourth district Republican convention held to-day nominated Reed delegates to the national convention.

One for McKinley.

Williamsport, Pa., April 4.—The Republican primaries in Lycoming county to-night resulted in the election of a McKinley delegate.

Says He Will Never Return.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 4.—"No matter what happens, and no matter what pressure is brought to bear, I shall never return to the old organization," said Ballington Booth yesterday. Concerning the new organization, General Booth said that it is to be thoroughly American throughout. "Its plan of organization is very similar to that of the United States army. The officers will have similar titles, and all the teams used are to be American.

"The work we shall do will be in many respects similar to that done by the Salvation Army, for we believe there is abundant room for both armies to labor. [illegible] have no [illegible] to [illegible] thwart the old organization in any way.

"In addition to this, we shall labor among three classes of people whose conditions have of late lain heavily on our hearts. There are first, the boatmen who are employed on the great rivers of this country. Then the many [illegible] people in the prisons who have gotten themselves there by some deed committed in a moment of passion. Among these there is a large number of well-educated people whose [illegible] we mean to penetrate in order to save their souls, and, then, lastly, we intend to work among the laboring men."

Speaking of gaining recruits from the Salvation Army, he said: "Of course, I cannot tell how many will come to us from the old organization. We don't urge them to come, for we don't want them unless they come of their own accord."

Steel Conference Ended.

New York, April 4.—The conference of Bessemer steel manufacturers which was opened at the Hotel Waldorf on Tuesday, ended yesterday. The proceedings were, as on the previous day, secret. Mr. Geo. T. Oliver of Pittsburg told a reporter the manufacturers had accomplished the object for which they had met.

"The manufacturers decided to maintain the price of steel for the present at $20 per ton," said Mr. Oliver. "There have been no resolutions made as to the amount of steel which shall be manufactured by any particular firms, but it will be understood that all manufacturers will exercise good judgment in seeing to it that the market is not too greatly overstocked. Business is to be conducted in accordance with the demand and supply. Special care will be taken to do away with the manipulation of the market by middlemen and speculators, who have heretofore caused much mischief by the manipulation of prices.

"The manufacturers will so conduct their business as to effectually put a stop to the losses which they have sustained of late. Honest competition will be encouraged, but the influence of middlemen will be restricted so that the interests of both manufacturers and consumers will be adequately protected. All negotiations shall be conducted by and for the producer as the contracting party on one hand and the consuming party on the other hand. Advance in the price of pig iron is to be met by a corresponding advance in the price of steel."

FOR FIVE DAYS

Mahoney Remained in Hypnotic Condition Without Food or Drink.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., April 4.—James Mahoney, the young man who was hypnotized by the hypnotist Santanelli last Monday night was wakened up to-night at 10 o'clock by Santanelli. When he was put to sleep Monday night the hypnotist said he would remain in that condition until to-night without food or drink. At that time Mahoney weighed [illegible] pounds. His pulse was 78 and respiration 17. During the entire week Mahoney has been lying on a bed in a local theater under the surveillance of a committee of medical students. They certify that he has not been awake and that he neither ate nor drank.

To-night a large number of physicians were present to witness the awakening. At 10 o'clock Santanelli ordered Mahoney to rise from his bed and sit in a chair. Mahoney, still hypnotized, obeyed the command. Then five physicians, all large, strong men, held him. Santanelli clapped his hands loudly three or four times, each time calling on Mahoney to awaken. Finally Mahoney came to his senses, stretched his arms and legs, and tore away from the five men, raising Dr. Schrader off the floor with his right arm. He was then thoroughly conscious. The physicians noted his condition as follows: weight 122¾; pulse 102; respiration 28.

SENSATIONAL SCENE.

Diamond Match Furnished Excitement on Chicago Exchange.

Chicago, April 4.—There was a sensational scene on the Chicago stock exchange to-day, Diamond Match furnishing the excitement for the brokers and speculators. There was a "short" interest in the stock and the time came to give the unfortunate sellers a painful squeeze, which they got. The price of the shares was run up 34 points within a few minutes. Stop loss orders of dealers who had sold what they did not own were caught in the cyclonic jump. An order that was given to cover at 202½ was executed at 237. The opening sale was at 163 and the next at 172. The price was kept on the rise until 175¼ was reached, when it receded to 167 on unloading orders and closed at 166. About 300 shares changed hands. A few days ago the stock was selling at 151.

Not Suicide.

Lincoln, Neb., April 4.—The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of County Treasurer Maxey Cobb, rendered this evening after three days' deliberation, occasioned some surprise, in that it declares he did not commit suicide, as was first supposed and decided; but death resulted from cold and exposure while he wandered in the woods where his body was found. This verdict is in accordance with the testimony of physicians who performed an autopsy and declared they found no traces of poison.

American Tin Plate.

New York, April 4.—The quarterly review of the American tin plate manufacturing industry, published in The Metal Worker this week, shows that 73 firms are now engaged or are ready to engage in the manufacture of tin plates in the United States. Thirty-four of these concerns are what is known as dipping plants, which merely coat black steel plates purchased in the market and finish them into tin plates. The remaining 39 concerns are tin plate works proper, that is to say, plants which roll and coat their own steel sheets. The capacity of the tin plate mills is now about 5,500,000 boxes a year.

Good Work Goes On.

Chicago, April 4.—The Chicago public stock exchange, otherwise known as John Condon's bucket shop, was raided to-day. The proprietor and clerks, together with 102 [illegible] were marched to the police station where Condon signed bonds for their appearance next Monday morning in court. It is claimed the civic federation is behind the police attacks on bucket shops and that the war will continue.

Suspended Relations.

Colon, Colombia, April 4.—The report is confirmed that the Colombian government has suspended official relations with Mr. G. F. D. Jenner, the British minister resident at Bogota.

The work of constructing an addition to the barracks on the island of St. Lucia has been begun. When the work of enlargement is completed the garrison is to be largely increased.

Billiard Tournament.

New York, April 4.—The second meeting between the "Wizard" and his former pupil, was, if anything, fraught with more interest than their first game on Wednesday night.

The total score was: Ives 531; Schaefer 600.

Result of series: Ives lost 1; won 1. Schaefer lost 2; won 3. Garnier lost 4.

Americans Liberated.

Key West, Fla., April 4.—The S. S. Olivette arrived to-night from Havana. A [illegible] Morales Rodriguez and Somilian and son, American citizens imprisoned in Moro castle for the past several months, were liberated yesterday and will leave for this city on the next steamer.

Bank Assigned.

Decatur, Ills., April 4.—L. B. Casner, owner of the Farmers bank, made an assignment to-day. Liabilities $23,293; assets $[illegible]. The assets consist largely of real estate. The failure was occasioned by heavy withdrawals during the past week.

The Gold Reserve.

Washington, April 4.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day was $125,220,257. The withdrawals for the day were $[illegible].

The reported withdrawals early next week of $500,000 or $1,000,000 gold for export does not disturb treasury officials.

Chess Championship.

Philadelphia, April 4.—The fourteenth game of the match for the chess championship of the United States was played to-day at the Franklin chess club. The score now stands: Showalter won 6; Kemeny won 4; Drawn 4. The 15th game will be played on Monday.

Restored Rates.

Denver, April 4.—Representatives of the passenger departments of the warring Colorado roads met this afternoon and agreed to restore rates Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. It is believed that this is a result of the meeting of managers in Chicago to-day.

Governor of Bermudas.

London, April 4.—Lieutenant General George Digby Barker, C. B., has been appointed Governor of the Bermudas in succession of Governor Thomas Casey Lyons.

INTO THE RICH ORE ONCE AGAIN.

The Vein in the Caledonia Mine Has Been Encountered.

VERY RICH SYLVANITE ORE.

Assays Over $2,000 to the Ton—Several Improvements in the Victor—The Grouse at Work Again—Comet Holding Out Well.

Special to The Gazette:

Cripple Creek, April 4. The Caledonia mine, south of Cripple Creek, is again in pay ore, and the body in sight is now greater than has ever been discovered in the property before. The Caledonia was secured several months ago by the De Masters brothers from Mr. W. S. Stratton, and at the same time they began operations on a large scale. During the year previous a large amount of water accumulated in the workings and the first thing done was to start up the steam hoist and get it out. After that the lost ore chute had to be located and this was done at a depth of 250 feet, where a cross cut was run. At this point the vein was two feet wide and very rich in sylvanite, an average piece of rock that was assayed showing values of $2,000 to the ton. It will be some time before regular shipments can be made as a large amount of work has to be done.

There are now 125 men employed on the Victor. The company employs more men and is shipping more and richer ore than ever before.

The Bono group on Womack hill is being worked under lease by J. J. Brown. He is sinking a shaft to connect with the tunnel. This shaft is now down 75 feet and is following a vein that is seven feet wide which was first cut in the tunnel and of which from 15 inches to 2 feet is pay ore. As soon as the tunnel is connected with the shaft the vein will be explored.

The Grouse, on Bull Hill, is now being worked under the management of Mr. Will Treyarre, who is in as receiver for the property. The property is making a better showing than ever before. The shaft has been re-timbered and ore is now being hoisted. There are some 150 sacks of ore on the surface and ready to ship which will run from 12 to 15 ounces to the ton. This will be the first shipment under the new management. Fifteen tons of $35 ore will be sent to the Brodie mill next week.

Returns from the last shipment of ore from the Pharmacist showed that the high grade ore had a value of better than 30 ounces to the ton. The second grade went $55 and the third $37 to the ton.

The Shoo Fly on Womack hill is to be equipped with a steam hoist and then the shaft will be sunk to a depth of 200 feet. James W. Clark, the president of the company owning the property, has been in the camp three days and is so pleased with the outlook of the property that he has ordered the improvements and the extra work to be done.

The Anna C. mine on Copper mountain in the north end of the district and which has not been worked for over a year is to be operated once again. The incline shaft has been put down to a depth of 100 feet. The vein is about 14 feet wide but has never shown very high values though it is thought that they will improve with depth. The lessees will put on a steam pump and go to work in good shape.

Mr. R. D. Cameron, manager for the Eagle Gold company, operating the Comet under lease, returned from the Springs to-day. He announces the affairs of the company in very good shape and all arrangements perfected to push work. The ore chute is holding out in good shape. A shipment of high grade ore will be made to-morrow.

THE MANITOU CONTEST.

Election Tuesday Will be the Most Notable Held There.

To say that Manitou is all torn up over its election is putting the matter very mildly. Everyone is interested in the contest on one side or the other, and nearly everyone is engaged with greater or less activity in electioneering for his side.

The issue, so far as can be learned, is a straight contest between the gambling and saloon men on one side, and the friends of high license and no gambling on the other. It is charged that there are now about 10 times as many gamblers in the town as ever before in its history, and that the games are run wide open with the full knowledge of the city authorities. As an illustration of this it is said that a man was arrested on Thursday night, kept over night in jail, and brought before the police magistrate in the morning, because he refused to pay for $10 worth of chips which he purchased on credit and afterwards lost. The case was of course dismissed by the magistrate, as gambling debts cannot be collected by Colorado law.

The reformers propose to raise the license for saloons from $500 a year to $1,500, to issue no saloon licenses for a period of less than a year, and to close the open gambling rooms.

While the reform ticket is nominally Republican, there is very little partisan [illegible] Democrats, Populists and Republicans are all divided on the reform issue.

The usual charges of colonization and illegal registration are being made on both sides. The Republicans say the non-partisans have imported "tin-horns" from Colorado City and padded the registration lists with names of those who have left Manitou and gained residence in other places. This matter has not, however, been carried to the extent that was supposed early in the week, and both parties will be on the lookout to prevent any illegal votes being cast.

Both parties claim the victory, but the Republicans have the best show of success. They command the support of most of the big hotels and of many business houses. The heavy tax-payers are on their side, and so is the Manitou Journal. The churches are awake to the importance of the campaign, and are doing some hard work for the reform ticket. On the other hand a considerable part of the strength of the non-partisan ticket is drawn from newcomers. The Republicans claim a probable majority of something over 100, but they are not losing any chances through over-confidence.

Arms for the Boers.

London, April 4.—A dispatch to The Central News from Cape Town says that 300 rifles were sent from Johannesburg to Pretoria on Saturday last and together with ammunition, were issued on Sunday to Boers and railway officials. The distribution of arms caused the wildest rumors but the general opinion is that the arms were given out as a provision against possible developments in the Matabele rising.

Vice President of the Transvaal.

Cape Town, April 4.—N. J. Smith, the vice-president of the Transvaal, is dead. He had been ailing for a long time.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

GOOD OFFERS BY BUSINESS FIRMS.

What the Gazette Advertisers Have to Say To-day.

MANY EASTER ATTRACTIONS.

Colorado Springs Merchants Who Are Ready to Supply All Needs or Desires with High Grade Goods at Reasonable Prices.

Hibbard & Co. have some extraordinary glove bargains.

Plucky Bros. are selling roll-top office desks at from $12 to $50.

Johnson & Sons' specialty for the week is baby clothes, dress goods and Easter bonnets.

The Wilbur Dry Goods Co. are pushing Easter lines, fancy goods, millinery, gloves and bicycles.

Baker & Co., the druggists, this morning, will give to all patrons and friends an Easter bouquet.

Boland's North End store has a full line of spring suitings which are being made for $14 per suit.

The May Clothing company inaugurates a special sale this week and promises some very strong leaders.

Giddings Bros. are offering a large line of ladies' suits, skirts and capes to the spring buyers at very low prices.

Hayward has some novelties in confectionery. He will furnish a great many families with their Easter ice cream.

C. E. Evans & Co. have an elegant display of Easter furnishings for men and women. Their window is especially attractive.

The Palace Grocery Co. are now making a new bread which is not baked, but steamed; it is something entirely new and is delicious.

Grebe & Gutmann have had a very attractive Easter window display—colored chickens and rabbits, which were the delight of the children.

S. Silverberg & company, successors to H. S. Adler & Co., a new spring stock of new, neat and nobby goods for spring and summer suitings.

The Colorado Springs Furniture company are anxious to meet those who are in search of a "comfortable home." They can help to make home attractive.

John T. Clough says "Be Wise" and inspect his line of folding beds, tents and camp goods. He promises to please all customers and give them their money's worth.

The Columbia Tailoring Co. are building men's suits at prices that range from $14 to $35, and make them up in 18 hours, if necessary. They are doing a very large business.

A. D. Craigue is the only grocery merchant in Colorado Springs who has a bargain day. On Tuesdays he makes a discount on his whole stock, and the store is always crowded.

Holbrook & Perkins announce their opening for to-morrow of spring and summer suits. The comparative table of two years' prices in their advertisement is an interesting study.

The Keystone Grocery emporium advise readers to "Break away from the expensive habit of buying groceries on time when you can save a week's wages every month by paying cash."

China Jim is happy. He has just received the Oriental goods purchased on his recent trip to the coast. Some fine china, bric-a-brac, and China and Japan silks are being sold very cheap.

The firm of H. S. Adler & Co. has been dissolved, Mr. Adler retiring. Mr. S. Silverberg & Co. will continue the business at the old stand. Mr. Silverberg is a practical tailor and will give personal attention to the business.

John Lennox has some elegant bedroom suits which he is selling very cheap.

Go to the McIntire Insurance agency, in Hagerman block, for your insurance. It is safe, firmly established and reliable. None but the best companies represented. It will pay you.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Carmen" by the Tavary Grand Opera Company.

The musical event of the season will be the appearance of the Tavary Grand Opera company at the Opera House tomorrow evening. They will present Bizet's popular opera "Carmen." Mme. Marie Tavary will appear in the role of Michaela, and Mme. Thea Dorre as Carmen. The Denver Times has the following to say about their production of the opera in that city last week:

Bizet's "Carmen" was given by the Tavary company at the Tabor last evening, with Thea Dorre in the title role. When there is such a Carmen as Thea Dorre's to hear, Denver does not need a Calve to start a "Carmen" craze, such as now exists in the Eastern cities. Dorre, with her eyes and form and grace and abandon, is a stage character to be remembered. She does anything she desires with Bizet's heroine, and an audience, no matter what the size of it, gets

THEA DORRE

enthusiastic. She is seductive and wicked, but she fights off the wickedness and redeems it with an installation of something that resembles love. Questionable propositions do not sit well on her Spanish temper, and she resents them with fierceness until they are tendered in proper Spanish raiment. Then she accepts only with conditions attached.

"Carmen" is a sensuous play, but it is human; and that probably accounts for the craze which it stirs up about once in a decade. It is not everyone that can act the thing, and only one in a multitude can sing it, because in singing it one has to act it. The music tells the story, to be sure, but someone like Dorre has to be seen once in a while to remind the public how much greater the music is if it is acted. Dorre knows her musical score as a great actor knows his lines. She doesn't seem to think about cues from the orchestra or anywhere else and so is free to give her mind to the creation of the character. And what a character!

Dorre's Carmen is a Spanish witch. Expression plays on her features like alterations in Colorado weather. The storm comes as tempestuously as the flirtation. Her eyes are big and intense.

Her voice has as many shades as the character has duplicities—only that Dorre makes the duplicities something else than what they really deserve to be called. She has but to open her mouth and anything on earth in the way of music comes out of it. She sings for a minute with a saucy delicacy and then she slaps on a great broad dab of vocal color that reminds one of an impulsive girl trying to show how dangerous she can be when she thinks she can make an impression by the demonstration. Her black head of hair strays up against Escamillo's breast and the fire of her eyes works up toward those of the toreador, and one cannot wonder that Don Jose was [illegible] in spirit when he saw it. Then Dorre's hands and arms—they pass through the air like the beckoning of sirens. They wander to a comfortable position behind her head. They stretch out in suggestive yearnings. And her fingers play a part all by themselves—like Dixie's. In fact, in these, conception and originality, Dorre's Carmen is an astonishing production.

Carmen is not a role for the voice. As someone in one of the front rows said last evening, "She don't have much of an opportunity to show her voice, but she shows what she can do."

It was a good piece of work that Payne [illegible] did as Don Jose. The score and the character are trying, but

MARIE TAVARY

Clarke was equal to the score, and only partially short on the acting. He got an encore on the duet in the second act, but sang better in the duet in the first act with the romantic little Michaela. Signor [illegible] Barlone was rich, and his "Capitaine" a very worthy effort. Eugene captured a prize encore from the house when he sang the old "Toreador" song, did the thing with spirit, and a good chorus helped him out—a chorus in which the taunting, tempting Carmen played her mocking part as she sat on the edge of the table and shot glances and waved arms and revealed charms at the knight of the bull ring.

Again there was a surprise in Mlle. Lichter. She is only a girl, 19 years old, and this is her first season in the stage. But her voice has remarkable beauty to it, and she knows how to act and how to look, and how, withal, to make one think she has a great future before her if she is not overworked now. Her Michaela of last evening provoked enthusiasm almost above Dorre's great Carmen. She gave the role a fine romantic conception, innocent and delicate, in contrast with the dark Spanish and uncleanness of so much of the balance of the opera. And she sang the aria in the third act as it is seldom sung, her voice ringing on the fine score with the clearness of bells and filling itself with beautiful phrasing and eloquence. An enthusiastic and repeated encore was given her.

As an ensemble the "Carmen" of the Tavary Opera company was almost an operatic gem.

Hon. George R. Wendling.

The return of Hon. Geo. R. Wendling to this city next Thursday evening will without doubt be the event of the week, if not of many weeks. His numerous

THE SECRET OF HIS POWER.

friends in this city have anticipated his coming for many months past. He will bring the Lyceum course to a triumphant close. His subject will be the masterpiece of his life, "The Man of Galilee."

How can one man last from year to year, never grow stale, and always excite the keenest curiosity, the deepest interest and the greatest enthusiasm among the best people at each of his visits, no matter how often he comes to lecture? Cultivated women go to hear Wendling because he is the fearless [illegible] of those [illegible] high functions so dear to them. College professors go to hear him because of his profound and varied scholarship. Politicians go to hear him because he is one of the men who make public opinion. Clergymen go to hear him because his work strengthens theirs and they get from him thoughts of startling originality and power in their own field of study. Students of oratory go to hear him to discover beneath the great simplicity of his style the consummate art which makes him master of the platform. Old men and young men go because of the fascination of his speech and the uplift his power gives them. Wendell Phillips lasted for forty years and was always equal to his best, and Beecher and Gough lasted a lifetime [illegible] and David Swing and Phillips Brooks grew stronger to the end. So, and for the same reasons—industry, originality, sincerity, high purpose and great power—will George R. Wendling continue to be one of the very kings of the platform.

They Want a Reply.

London, April 4.—In its issue tomorrow the Daily News will complain that Venezuela has made no reply to the British case in the blue book recently issued. "The question," it says, "has become pressing. We are unable to learn whether the American commission has received anything from Venezuela beyond pamphlets narrating resistance to the British claims, while there is entire absence of a case on which to arbitrate."

The Daily News contends that Venezuela has never produced a single proof that she ever possessed jurisdiction over the territory to the eastward of the Orinocco river.

FLEETING SHOW.

Stories and Gossip Picked Up on the Streets.

Imitation is said to be the sincerest form of flattery, but your Uncle has discovered two or three times lately that there are persons who read The Gazette who are entirely too flattering. They take my stories and fix them up a bit and send them to the contemporaries in the East. Most of these stories are original and come to me from citizens who catch them as they come from the lips of their [illegible]. In the Sunday issue of [illegible] I find one that I had the honor of [illegible] a dozen words from the way it appeared in The Gazette. I suppose that I should feel that they are thus honored, but I wonder what is paid for them. I have a curiosity to know what their commercial value is.

In some sketches for Miss Wilkins in The Ladies' Home Journal I read of Amanda Todd, in "Neighborhood Types." Amanda lived with her cats and refused to attend church all her life. It reminded me of an old lady I once knew in a little village. The "Widow Cole," as everyone called her, lived in a little cottage that sat against the Methodist church, but she declined to enter the church building, much to the scandal of the pious. The Methodists at that church I have reason to know, preached long and loud, and as she was nearly always sitting outside of her door in the summer days she must have heard every word of the sermons. Yet her excuse for not [illegible] was that she never heard the gospel, then she or she could not be held accountable. I really suspect her real reason was very much that Miss Wilkins attributes to Amanda Todd, that she was poor and without suitable clothes, and was too proud to admit it.

There came near being a serious April Fool joke last Wednesday morning in this city. Soon after midnight a practical joker called up one of the hotels of the city and announced over the telephone that there was a man climbing up the fire-escape. There was considerable scurrying around among the clerks and porters. They climbed up to the top floor in the full conviction that a burglar was at work. Now it so happened that a guest of the house had been thinking for some time of taking a moonlight picture of the mountains and this night had taken his camera out on a landing of the balcony. The head porter saw him at work and threw a hammer at him. It struck the fire-escape but was close enough to cause the amateur artist to yell like a Comanche Indian. All concerned with the affair were badly enough frightened when they knew how close they had been to an accident. The artist forgot to take his picture.

I have forgotten how the April 1st joke originated, but I do remember one of the best jokes that ever happened on that day. Let me see, the world is about 21,000 miles around. This joke happened four or five years ago, just 21,000 miles from Colorado Springs. Nearly all papers have to do more or less cribbing from contemporaries to fill up gaps or cover events that happen out of their own hours. A certain afternoon paper in [illegible] a bit of disregard on a morning contemporary announced quite pompously that its news was so unreliable that orders had been given out in the twilight office that hereafter everything cribbed from that paper must first be investigated. It so happened a few days after was the last day of March and there was a heavy fall of snow. There was a dearth of news and the boys on the sunrise sheet were scratching their heads to think up something to fill space. It occurred to one of them that a good April fool joke would be [illegible]. It was a clever story to the effect that the rapid transit company would that morning try a new kind of snow-clearing machine. In fancy he drew a picture of a huge affair which went along scooping up the snow and melting it, shooting the water out behind in perfect rivers. It was announced that the machine would pass a certain point at a certain time that morning and the public was invited to be there and see it. Well, the snow was about waist-deep that morning and the twilight fellows [illegible] did not get out to investigate. In spite of orders, and that night came out with an article declaring that the machine had been a great success. It was a mean revenge, but who could have foretold what would happen. It is so long ago that everyone can afford to laugh at it now. Such are the amenities of newspaper life 21,000 miles from Colorado Springs.

Speaking of April Fool jokes reminds me of a little one which a certain [illegible] brown-eyed stenographer in a well-known broker's office on the sunny side of Tejon street has prepared for one of the "brass pounders" who generally find it a pleasure to call at the office. She was going to revenge herself on the [illegible] who generally smoked bad cigars, and worst of all, sometimes forgot to leave them on the doorstep. Hayward was selling "soap" chocolate drops that day and the girl with brown eyes concluded that she would invest. She bought them at the office and arranged them in a very tempting manner and patiently waited for the newspaper man to drop in, and, as usual, make himself at home. The scribe was slow that day and failed to materialize on time, so the young lady invited another gentleman who has desk-room in the place and who had not been let into the secret to indulge in the chocolate creams. The gentleman accepted with thanks and soon discovered that it was the 1st of April. Soap is not a delicacy at any season, but he did not appear to mind this, and when the young lady in question asked him why he did not "spit it out he said that Hayward had evidently made a mistake and given her genuine chocolate creams instead of "soap," and advised her to sample them to satisfy herself on the point. She did so, and when the reporter arrived she was apparently feeling at the mouth worse than Edwin Forrest playing the Gladiator.

A friend of mine has been in the East lately, where the wise men of old hailed from. He writes of how [illegible] the prejudice has grown against Cripple Creek mines, caused perhaps by wild-cats as much as by the foolishness of certain knowing Eastern papers. The letter will be interesting. He says:

"I had a two-fold purpose in my trip: one a personal matter, the other in regard to procuring funds for the development of some promising mining property in which I am interested. It is certainly a [illegible] that with the public of good property which could be furnished, that the wild-cat and worthless ones have preceded them like wild-fire. In the city which I visited, the mention of Cripple Creek would bring a smile to the countenance of many, and they would direct you, as a joke, to some friend who had been 'turned.' Numerous inquiries were [illegible], however, but the one which made me throw up my hands was from a gentleman who wanted to know if I knew anything about the Hiroba mine at a place called Pueblo. As he had his hands in his pockets, I felt satisfied that he had them on his pocketbook, so I got out of that by saying that I would make inquiries about the property on my return. Being invited to dinner on several occasions, I refrained from mention of Cripple Creek stocks, as I felt certain that they would count the spoons on my departure. I hope there will be some means adopted of setting these people right; otherwise we will miss a great many good people and willing investors, who being approached on the subject of Cripple Creek, will tell you in the words of the song:

'Do not think you can deceive,
Don't expect us to believe:
We have been there, in the days of yore.'"

I struck some figures the other day that impressed me greatly with the immense amount of money invested in insurance. If figures mean anything to you they will impress you as well. From the level premium companies reported to the New York insurance department on Jan. 1, 1896, the following [illegible] are shown: Insurance in force, $4,5[illegible]; assets, $1,173,[illegible]; liabilities, $[illegible]; surplus, $142,[illegible]. Now think of the sums represented in life insurance in the fraternal insurance companies, which of course are not represented here. It's a big thing.

A CRIPPLE CREEK INQUEST.

The inquest come to order in the Early Bird saloon,
The one-eyed parson startin' with a soft an' soothin' tune,
Which had the happy merit of a-bein' crisp an' short,
An' feelin' up quite natural to his "Order in the court!"

"Wherefore?" asked Parson John, as he looked on the calm remains,
"Do you consider this lynchin' is not Cripple Creek's, but Spain's?
Come forward, Clothespin Thompson; you kin [illegible] chair, I hope,
Fer you have got the credit of a-tyin' on the rope."

On which rose Clothespin Thompson, and remarked in quiet voice:
"We have a double reason, John, fer sayin' we rejoice:
Fer patriotic Cripple Creek to all the world has shown
That 'E Pluribus Unum' means 'two birds killed with one stone.'

"The Colorado Springs 'Gazette' come last night into camp;
You might say simultaneous with this lamented tramp;
An' that distinguished journal told how Princeton students hung
In effigy Alphonso, who's as wicked as he's young.

"Now, Cripple Creek, you understand, has always played a hand
As patriotic an' as strong as any in this land;
No other camp can touch her, an' in fact no other tries,
So we decided straight we'd hang an effigy likewise.

"But simple imitation is in Cripple Creek tabooed,
And so we thought we'd show a trick no party yet had viewed;
Thus, while the Princeton students hung a tied-up, wadded rag,
We thought we'd hang a livin' man in honor of the flag.

"We nominated Finger Bowl, but Finger Bowl declined;
An' Rhino Pierre, when spoken of, used language most unkind.
An' one an' all them patriots suggested murmured 'nit!'
They loved their country's flag, but didn't want to hang fer it.

"It seemed the luster was to be expunged from Cripple Creek,
An' somethin', I decided, had to happen mighty quick,
When suddenly kind Providence took up the cards an' dealt
An' down the road walked this here corpse, a tin can at his belt.

"We know'd him for a tramp right off, an' Cripple Creek, you know,
Don't like them birds of passage, which all healthy come and go,
An' so to be our effigy that trampin', trifin' soul
Was chosen by full vote of the committee of the whole.

We hung him prompt an' cordially, an' yelled with might an' main—
Some earnest criticisms—we had marked him 'King of Spain'—
An' when the Eastern papers tell of how we done the thing,
I calculate the eagle bird of Cripple Creek will sing."

Then upward rose the gentle voice of One-Eyed Parson John:
"Who sail the love of country from the hearts of men had gone?
The verdict of this inquest is, 'The corpse before us died
Of patriotic lynchin', an' of plain, tramp homicide.'"

—Philadelphia Press.

Points Against Arbitration.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Your editorial of March 23 on "International Arbitration," should set people thinking upon a subject that has not yet received the attention it deserves. Thus far the matter seems to be entirely one-sided. Everybody favors it, I trust, however, that when the time for action comes I will not find myself in a hopeless minority, holding the opinion that the matter is a case of senseless sentimentalism.

As thus far developed, the idea seems to be to create a tribunal for the settlement of disputes between this country and England, to be composed of Englishmen and Americans.

It goes without the saying that no international court can have any real force unless sustained by at least three nations in order that there may be the combined power of two of them to enforce the decrees, and, for very obvious reasons it is extremely unlikely that any such court could prove a success unless sustained by a large majority of the civilized nations and be founded upon the idea of preserving the peace of the world.

If, as is probably the case, the idea is to have a board of arbitration, it seems still more senseless. The commonly accepted notion of arbitration, is the submission of a dispute to the decision of one or more disinterested parties. Here we have the entirely novel idea of selecting the arbitrators from the ranks of the parties themselves, and this again presupposes the idea that men can and will be found so imbued with a sense of [illegible] and of such exalted conceptions of absolute right as to be able to lay aside all pride, prejudice and feeling and calmly decide that they are themselves in the wrong, for at least one of the arbitrators must be such a man, if a decision is to be reached, and while I have the greatest respect for my fellow citizens I do not believe that such a man exists among us, and if he does exist, the rest of us are entirely too human to believe in his integrity in case by his vote a question of grave importance should be decided against us. There may be [illegible] Englishmen walking about with angelic wings tucked in under his coat, but I don't [illegible]. It is quite safe to say that such a tribunal would be composed of no better men than was the electoral commission, and while the result of that commission suited me exactly in a political way, the voting upon strict party lines was a very unfortunate exhibition of the human weakness of very able and distinguished men and I do not believe the country is anxious for another case of the sort. It may be said that there is no expectation of finding any such man as I speak of, that the idea is only to have some distinguished gentlemen from each country, who shall get together and consult and politely argue; in short a sort of joint committee of diplomats, or else a body before whom learned council upon each side may argue the case. If it is to be a diplomatic body, what, may it be asked, is to be done with the Department of State? Is the Secretary of State to step down and out and hand over his duties to these distinguished gentlemen who have nothing to do with their time, and if so, when—at what stage of the proceedings? or is the board to be a poke-your-nose-into-other-people's-business society, to act concurrently with the Ambassadors and the Secretaries and see that those gentlemen do their duty properly? If it is to be a court of argument, then we are back to our absurd court, without territorial jurisdiction and without process.

International arbitration can have but one of two purposes: either that the horrors of war shall be averted, or that commercial relations shall not be disturbed. The question whether it is best that we should arbitrate rather than lose money, whether we should put the dollar above patriotism, convert the stars of our flag into dollar marks and change "E Pluribus Unum" to "Ex Omnibus Aurum," is a question that can scarcely be discussed without the exposure of so much, that is mean, sordid and contemptible in humanity that nobody wants to attempt it unless of necessity.

That war shall cease, is undoubtedly a high desire, so high that it necessitates absolute purity of motive, on the part of both parties. Humbly doubting our own motives, what assurance have we of the loftiness and sincerity of England's purpose?

Look at the sealing question. This is a matter of very little importance to the general public and has little or no bearing upon the general welfare. Nevertheless it was a matter of arbitration and certain points for which we contended were decided against us, leaving others unsettled, after the manner of lawsuits, and the real issue, the agreement of a method for the preservation of the seal herd, remains to-day no nearer a final settlement than it was before, simply because England persistently refuses to carry out the bona fides of the matter.

This seal question is a very good illustration of what may be expected of purely diplomatic arbitration. It has accomplished just nothing at all.

Look at the Venezuelan matter. For half a century poor little Venezuela has been begging England to give her a fair show. Finally we said we wanted the parties to arbitrate. England replied that she would thank us to mind our own business. We rejoined that that was precisely what we intended to do, that the matter was our business and we proposed to mind it p. d. q. England's answer is best shown by Professor Bryce's article in The North American Review, an exposition of England's position so pitiable that it makes one blush to read it. It amounts to this, "Why, what under the sun is the matter with you, Jonathan? How excited you are! Now just hold on a moment; I don't want any trouble. I know I did kick the dog—at least I think maybe I have done so, but I thought it was a stray cur without any friends. I didn't know it was your dog, Jonathan. I am the kindest-hearted fellow in the world and I wouldn't intentionally hurt any dog, and especially yours, Jonathan; for I love you better than I do myself, dear brother!"

Can any sane man say that in the Venezuelan matter, or in any other matter, England has ever evinced that lofty disposition to do justice and love mercy, that should be shown by both parties to arbitration long before they agree to arbitrate forever.

There is very much to say upon the negative side of this matter of international arbitration. I am endeavoring merely to suggest points in a very crude fashion, without elaboration, in order to help call attention to what is a matter of very grave importance to the welfare of this nation. I am not an anglophobist. I respect and admire our English cousins very greatly and I am glad to say that the individual character of the Englishmen I have met, utterly belies the arrogant, bullying, national characteristics that are so prominent in England's national policy. But in this matter we are not dealing with individuals; it is a question of national diplomacy and it is usually exceedingly cold weather when England gets left on a purely diplomatic question.

Contrary to the general opinion, England's force is not arms, and ours is not diplomacy. We can beat her with the sword and she knows it, and she can beat us in diplomacy and she knows that too; and this matter of international arbitration, which had its inception in England, is an admirably shrewd movement upon England's part, to get us to agree not to fight, to put us in a position where no matter what may be the provocation, no [illegible] of patriotic our cause may be, we cannot draw the sword without giving her the opportunity to say that we have broken our compact, and I most devoutly hope that when the people, the people that the immortal Lincoln called the "plain people," get to thinking about the matter, they will be glad to stand from under. A. W. G.

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 1, 1896.

A census of the gypsies in Hungary has just been taken. They number 274,940, about half settlers in towns and villages, while the other half keep up a nomadic life. Of the total number 82,045 can only speak the Tsigany or Romany language; 104,750 spoke Hungarian, too, as their mother tongue; 67,046 Roumanian, 5657 Slovak, 5651 Servian, [illegible] German, and 2006 Ruthenian; but of the nomadic gypsies 62 per cent. could speak no language but Romany. Out of 59,600 children of school age 40,000 managed to escape all schooling, though the law requiring attendance is very stringent. As to religion, 45 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 11 per cent. Greek Catholics, 13 per cent. Orthodox Greek, and 23 per cent. Protestants of various denominations.

The Worcester Gazette tells a story of a lawyer who ran across an old statute providing that anyone who lights a bonfire within ten rods of a building shall be liable to fine of $20. Then it occurred to him that he would have to burn some rubbish in cleaning up his grounds this spring. He told a brother lawyer, who also expected to burn some leaves. They worried for several hours, until the explorer into the lore of justice looked up the word bonfire in the dictionary. Its definition is "a large fire built in the open air, as an expression of public joy and exultation, or for amusement." So all doubts as to their rights fled from the minds of the lawyers.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

His Excursion.

To North Cripple, in the West Creek country, to-morrow and Monday at 11 o'clock, from the Midland depot, including ten miles stage drive through pine and Spruce forests. Only $2 for round trip.

Quick in effect, heals and leaves no scar. Burning, scaly skin eruptions quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Applied to burns, scalds, old sores, it is magical in effect. Always cures piles. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Nugget Mining and Milling company will be held at the company's office at Colorado Springs, Colo., room eleven (11), Nichols block, May 5, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1896.

M. S. HERRING, Secretary.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Store Closed until 9 a. m. Monday. | Remnant Sale | Come Expecting Great Values.

A recent purchase of 5000 yards of manufacturer's lengths direct from the mill agents enables us to sell now seasonable fabrics at about the cost of the cotton fields. Remnants of Wash Goods, India Linens, Utica bleached muslins, Percales, Chambrys and Nainsooks.

We quote only a few prices.

You don't have to be told that these are bargains:

Best lining cambrics.......21/2c. yard.
Fine dress dimities.......61/4c. yard.
15c. quality yard wide cheviots.......81/4c. yard.
Dark dress prints.......31/2c. yard.

Other departments have contributed their profits to make this sale interest you.

DRESS GOODS.

40 inch all wool seventy-five cent hard twisted serges, sale price, 50c. yard.

LINENS.

A fine pure linen, full width damask, at 50c. yard.

WRAPPERS.

Ladies' new calico wrappers, 69c.

CAPES.

Ladies' black cloth capes, braided $1.50

GLOVES.

Broken assortment of $1.25 mosquitaire kid gloves, 69c.

HOSE.

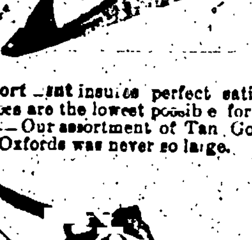
1 broken assortment of Ladies' 35c and 25c hose, at 21c.

HIBBARD & CO.,

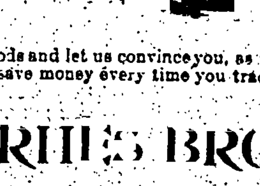
19 South Tejon St. Colorado Springs, Colo.

OUR SPRING STOCK IS IN

and you will find it made up entirely of goods that are trustworthy and serviceable.



And our Complete Assortment insures perfect satisfaction and easy selection. Our prices are the lowest possible for strictly first-class goods. Our assortment of Tan Goods and Oxfords was never so large.



Come and see our goods and let us convince you, as we surely can, that you will save money every time you trade with

VORHES BROS.

Opp. Post Office. Colorado Springs.

TO TRADE.

TO TRADE—Equity in three room house for stocks. Stocks for horse and buggy, good safe, and ranch land. O. P. [illegible] Pike's Peak.

TRADES offered by Means & Rule, 112 N. Tejon street:—

Lot in Loomis add. and some cash for 5-room house well located.

5-room cottage on Colorado ave. for vacant lots on same street.

$700 equity in $900 property close in on Weber for clear improved property farther out.

Lots in Lihue for improved property in northeast part of city.

Irrigated ranch for Colorado Springs property or mining stocks.

Mining stocks for Colorado Springs property.

TO TRADE One half block of fine lots to trade for Colorado City or Colorado Springs property. Inquire of The Diamond Investment Co., 107 North Third st., Cripple Creek, Colo.

TO TRADE Good income property of every description in California, Texas, Kansas, Ohio, Nebraska, and all parts of Colorado, for Colorado Springs property. COTTEN & TURNER, Real Estate, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

TO TRADE—Good mining stocks and mining properties for real estate or equities. COTTEN & TURNER, 116 East Pike's Peak ave.

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TYPE-WRITER SUPPLIES

And everything you want in this line

AT THE

CONSOLIDATED

Stationery Company.

EL PASO LAUNDRY CO.,

G. W. Woodward, Mgr.

Special Attention Given to Ladies' Waists. Strictly Hand Work. Call and be convinced.

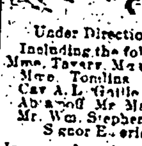
[illegible] NORTH TEJON STREET.

OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVE. APRIL 6

The Great Musical Event.

Engagement of the Famous



MARIE TAVARY GRAND OPERA CO.

Under Direction of Mr. Chas. H. Pratt.

Including the following celebrated artists: Mme. Tavary, Mme. Thea Dorre, Mlle. Lichter, Mme. Tomlins, Mme. Romani, Miss Ryan, Cav. A. L. Guille, M. Payne Clarke, Sig. Abramoff, Mr. Max Eugene, Mr. W. Schuster, Mr. Wm. Stephens.

Signor Enrico Morreallo, Director.

In a grand production of Bizet's romantic opera

"CARMEN."

An organization of 75 artists including grand orchestra and chorus. Notwithstanding the great expense incurred in securing this attraction the prices will be as follows:

Parquette	$2.00	Balcony	$1.00
Dress Circle	$1.50	Gallery	.50

Reserved Seats on sale at Johnson & Curtis' Coal Office, Opera House Block.

COLISEUM

ONE WEEK.

Commencing Monday April 6th.

Kempton Komedy Kompany

In a repertoire of latest comedies, opening play

The Black Flag.

Admission only

10 CENTS 10

Reserved seats 10 cents extra. Matinee Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

SURE CURE FOR PILES [illegible] DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY. [illegible] Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

Local Advertisements

Three Cents a Line Each Insertion.
Fifteen Cents per Line per Week.
No Advertisements Taken for Less than Ten Cents.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

WE WANT

Five girls for housework.
A. N. Peklo Employment Agency.
Oldest agency in the city. 104 S. Tejon St.

W. C. T. U. HOME

103 N. Tejon street.
For self-supporting women.
Dining room and employment bureau for women only.
A register of trained and experienced nurses; open at all hours.

WANTED.

WANTED—Horses to pasture. $1 per month, 10,000 acres one mile from town. J. W. Carmack, 737 E. Cache la Poudre.

WANTED—You to call and let us show our bargains in houses and lots.
J. P. KANE & CO., 3 N. Tejon St.

WANTED—To borrow eight thousand five hundred dollars for six months or [illegible] and 2 per cent. commission; security several business properties valued at $35,000 in Cripple Creek, insured for full amount. Rents at $2,000 a year. Address (Cripple), care of Gazette office.

WANTED—Party or parties who wish to invest in good mining property, patented and well developed, address M., Gazette.

WANTED—One or two gentlemen for newly-furnished room, south front, close in. 414 E. Bijou.

WANTED—Your houses and lots to sell. J. P. Kane & Co., 3 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—By a single man, a position to do any kind of work. Can take care of horses. Best of references. Address A. E. M., this office.

FOR SALE—Finest house and lot for the price on the west side. McCaleb & Fox, Room 5, Gazette Building.

WANTED—If you are looking for vacant or improved property, let us know what you want and we will find it for you. This will save you time and trouble. We are in a position to find it much easier than you can.
MEANS & RULE, 112 N. Tejon.

WANTED—To purchase, good second-hand safe. Lindley & Fitzpatrick, 19 and 20, First National Bank.

WANTED—Houses and lots north of Pike's Peak ave., cheap. We have customers. COTTEN & TURNER, Real Estate, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 415 E. Pike's Peak ave.

COLORED woman wants days work; 616½ E. Willamette.

WANTED—Suite of offices, two or more rooms; Bank or Hagerman's block preferred; will pay bonus. Chas. L. Tutt.

WANTED—Young lady wants position as clerk in office. Address B., this office.

WANTED—At Elk hotel, one good dining room girl.

FOR SALE A 4-room house with good garden tract, well located for the dairy business, plenty of free pasture. Address O. W., Gazette.

WANTED—Room and board in private family, not to exceed $6 per week, by young man; no objection to going out. Address C. F. W.

WANTED—Expert stenographer in Denver desires changing position. Four years with present employers; first-class references; fair knowledge of book-keeping, and good office assistant. Address 1650, Gazette office.

WANTED—A limited number of pupils by an expert stenographer. Individual instruction. Address "C," Gazette office.

WANTED—Small store, centrally located for good tenant; long lease, clean business, best references. Crescent Agency, No. 5 Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED—Young girl to help in light housework; a good home and easy employment. 5 Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED—Apprentice, to learn Hairdressing at 18 E. Kiowa. Apply at once.

WANTED—Miss Day, who has opened an afternoon kindergarten at No. 18 Willamette st., can accommodate a few more pupils.

WANTED Furnished room with bath; close to business section. Address C. C. C., Gazette office.

WANTED Boarding place by a young man wishing to pay about $10 per week. References. Address C. G., Gazette.

WANTED—To buy and sell stocks for you. J. A. Wright, 113 E. Kiowa st.

WANTED—Houses, lots and ranches. Also mines and claims to sell. McCaleb & Fox, Room 5, Gazette building.

WANTED—To purchase, lady's English saddle. Call at 19 and 20 First National Bank building.

WANTED—A college graduate with good references wishes a few pupils. Instruction given during the day or evening, at their homes if preferred. Address S. M., Gazette.

WANTED—To rent, large furnished or unfurnished room by a married couple; must have south exposure and electric lights; state terms. S. Box 611, City.

WANTED—Position pastor all of time by experienced bookkeeper; fine penman. Address A. B., Gazette.

ANY one wanting a private secretary or tutor for children should address G. R., Gazette.

WANTED—To do painting, papering, kalsomining, etc., by Frank M. McCauley, 104 S. Tejon st., up stairs. Send postal to P. O. Box 170.

WANTED—To trade, some good mining stock for grazing land. Ogle & Merritt, Room 30, Midland block.

WANTED—Men, women and children to try Prof. C. W. Wyman's Vaporising Inhaler. Alta Vista hotel, March 23, for limited period.

WANTED A young German woman to take charge of a child of 5 years and wait on table; must speak good German. References required. Apply during mornings, 316 E. Bijou.

WANTED Second-hand furniture and household goods of all kinds, at Smith's second-hand store, No. 124 E. Cucharas.

WANTED Two rooms en suite, north of Pike's Peak ave; one must be front room, for two single gentlemen, not invalids; best of Colorado Springs references. P. D. F.

WANTED—Position as clerk by young lady; references given. M. B., 536 E. Boulder st.

WANTED 100 cows and horses to pasture on Williams ranch, adjoining Roswell. Abundance of grass, water and shade; $1 per month. Horses taken in and delivered. Call at the ranch, or 635 N. Weber st. For reference, Tutt & Penrose, Walter Vila.

WANTED Houses and rooms furnished or unfurnished. Wilmer Culver, 124 E. Kiowa st.

WANTED To rent, large furnished or unfurnished room in northern part of town, by a married couple; must have south exposure. Address S. Box 611, City.

WANTED—By practical mechanic, situation as foreman on buildings, 35 years experience, thorough knowledge of drawings. Address Mechanic, No. 723 Monument st., Colorado Springs.

WANTED.

WANTED—Two gentlemen (not invalids) desire 2 furnished rooms en suite, north of Pike's Peak ave. Will be permanent. Address N. W., Gazette.

WANTED By colored woman, cooking or laundry work; 433 E. Huerfano st.

WANTED—A reliable lady or gentleman to distribute samples and make a house-to-house canvass for our Vegetable Toilet Soaps and Pure Flavoring Extracts; $11 to $15 a week easily made. Address Crofts & Reed, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—In private family, north of Pike's Peak ave. and convenient to town, or [illegible] board and lodging for gentleman and wife. The arrangements must be first class, though not extravagant, and not in a boarding house. Best of references will be given as to desirability. Address, giving terms and location, W. E., Gazette.

WANTED—Furnished room by gentleman who works part of night. Place must be sufficiently quiet to permit sleeping in the mornings. Address H. B., Gazette office, stating terms.

WANTED—Young men to work on salary, with some experience. Apply at the Bee Hive.

WANTED—Young lady as cashier and bookkeeper, must be experienced. Apply at the Bee Hive.

WANTED—Board and 2 rooms for man, wife and daughter. Need not be close in. [illegible] Address N. Y. Z., Gazette.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework. Apply from 12 to 2 at 1122 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—An engagement by young man of first-class business attainments. Having had 17 years' experience in large mercantile establishment and an extensive acquaintance in the East, I would be able to make myself valuable to a concern as partner or on salary. Address K. M. Z., Gazette office.

WANTED—By two No. Eastern girls, places in private families. Call or address S. P., 527 E. St. Vrain.

WANTED—Situation as general girl for general housework by Swede girl. 407 E. Boulder.

WANTED—To buy a 4 or 5-room house and lot in North End on the installment plan, or will give small amount of cash and some good mining stocks first payment. Address G. H. L., Gazette.

WANTED—Houses to sell or rent. O. P. Hine, 104 Pike's Peak.

WANTED—Good second-hand bedroom suite, with folding bed preferred [illegible] cookstove, for part cash and good mining stock. Address A. B. C., Gazette.

WANTED—To trade A 1 mining stock for a lot with small house, or vacant lot, in north or east part of town. Address D. E. F., Gazette.

WANTED—To trade first-class mining stock for a milch cow and a few chickens. Address M. N. O.

WANTED—To trade first-class mining stock for a good buggy or road wagon; also good gentle single pony for lady. Address J. K. L., Gazette.

WANTED—By April 24, for 3 adults, small furnished cottage. No objection to suburbs; terms must be reasonable. Full particulars. Address X. Z., Gazette.

WANTED—All those who have houses or vacant lots to sell, trade or rent will do well by listing them with McCaleb & Fox, Room 5, Gazette Building.

WANTED—Two or three pleasant furnished rooms for light housekeeping; state rent. Address 7, Gazette.

WANTED—Tenants for furnished cottage, in exchange for carpenter or plastering. Address Work, Gazette.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be a good cook; call Monday morning at 706 N. Cascade ave.

WANTED—Smart, active boy at the office of The Gazette Printing Co.

WANTED—At once, two girls for general housework. National Employment Co., room 5, Midland blk.

WANTED—Stone masons and brick masons Monday morning. National Employment Co., room 5 Midland blk.

WANTED—Position as coachman, and take care of lawn. Low price for first month; good references. Address R. P., Gazette.

WANTED—Good girl for second work at 28 E. Pike's Peak.

WANTED—Partner with means to join old established builder in building and selling. Address J. D., Gazette office, Colorado Springs.

WANTED—Room and board at reasonable price by gentleman who is not an invalid; state price and location. Address S. S. W., Gazette office.

WANTED—A position as all round cook in hotel; first-class references given. Apply Women's Employment Bureau, 103 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—Work by the day; general housework. 703 Cache la Poudre.

WANTED—A 4 room furnished house. Ogle & Merritt, Room 30, Midland block.

WANTED Young lady wishes office work in city. Address J. A. S., this office.

WANTED—Room and board for gentleman and wife in well furnished house in good location. Address N. Z., Gazette office.

WANTED—Partnership in a good stockbroking or other firm. Address J. I. L., Gazette office.

WANTED—To purchase a good business, or store doing good trade. Address R. W., Gazette office.

WANTED—To trade, mining stock for big horse or team. F. W. Cady, Cucharas House.

WANTED—An experienced lady wishes a position as bookkeeper, cashier, or any clerical work in that line; good references. Address S., Gazette office, Colorado Springs, Colo.

WANTED—Assessment or contract work at Cripple or West Creek. Thomas Owens, Colorado Springs, Colo.

WANTED—A position by a young man to work at most anything. Have been in the hardware and mercantile business for five years. Good references. Address F. J., this office.

WANTED—Position by young man in broker's office; good penman and bookkeeper; acquainted with a majority of the brokers. Having had a seat on the Board of Trade; am well advised as to quotations and properties of mining companies; gilt-edge references. Address L. B., Gazette.

WANTED—Situation by a woman to do any kind of work by the day or week. 520 S. Cascade av.

WANTED—Engagements by practical nurse for invalid; cheerful and obliging; day or week. Reference, Mrs. M. Brown, 416 St. Vrain.

WANTED—Prof. Davies, assistant at Colorado Springs Academy, wishes a few private pupils in the afternoons. 723 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—Work by the day; laundry work or house-cleaning. Apply at 309 S. Cascade ave.

WANTED—A position as collector, or clerk, salesman or bookkeeper, by a competent young man; best of references. Address C. D. B., this office.

WANTED—Seamstress; one who understands making ladies' shirt waists. 1121 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—Baker wishes situation, first class on bread, cakes, rolls and pastry; all round man. Address T. T., Gazette.

WANTED—Large clean rags at the Gazette office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
A great bargain in house on East Kiowa, 7 rooms and bath; price $2,700.
J. P. KANE & CO., 3 N. Tejon St.

FOR SALE—Houses and lots in all parts of the city. J. P. Kane & Co., 3 N. Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Look here!!!
$3,000—7-room house, North Cascade.
$5,000—12-room brick house, E. Costilla.
$4,000—2 houses, Walnut st.; bargain.
$7,500—Elegant 8-room house, Colorado avenue.
$2,200—6-room house, Colorado ave.
$1,700—5-room house, S. Weber.
$14,000—Elegant 12-room stone house, W. Kiowa.
$3,500—6-room house, E. Pike's Peak.
$5,200—5 good houses, 3 blks. east Alamo hotel; rent for $125 per month. Snap!
$2,600—6-room house, N. Wahsatch.
$1,600—7-room house and 3 lots; Colorado City.
$1,100—4-room cottage, Rio Grande st.
$1,700—7-room stone house; big bargain.
The above is only a small selection from our list of bargains in improved property. We can make you easy terms on anything contained in it. We can sell you 200 vacant lots in all parts of the city, with prices and terms to suit. Can offer you any kind of bona fide business or mining proposition or trade. See our list of houses and rooms for rent. We will be pleased to have you call.
MOUNT & MOTZ,
104 Pike's Peak Avenue.

FOR SALE—Seat on the Board of Trade Mining Exchange. Address for three days, F. W. J., Gazette office.

FOR SALE—Seat on the Colorado Springs Stock Exchange. N. L., Colorado City.

FOR SALE—An immense quantity of glass, suitable for chicken and hot houses. Cheaper than ever. Emery's Photo. Studio, 18 S. Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Household furniture; including folding bed, new stoves, etc. Call 738 East Cache la Poudre.

FOR SALE—
6 room house in Manitou, $2,800.
7 room house with all the modern improvements on High st., $2,750.
9 room house with all the modern improvements on Pike's Peak ave, $3,250.
Two 6 room houses with all the modern improvements on E. Cimmaron st., $1,600.
6 room house on N. Wahsatch, $2,250.
3 room house on Moreno st., $1,200.
OGLE & MERRITT,
Room 30, Midland Block.

FOR SALE—One team, wagon and harness. Inquire 509 S. Wahsatch ave.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 2 nice phaetons and one 4 seated buggy, suitable for tourist or mountain use, at the London Livery in rear of The Gazette and Durkee building.

FOR SALE—
Full lot on East Kiowa street, $700.
J. P. CURTIS & CO., 33 Bank block.

FOR SALE—Furniture in a 3-room cottage, two beds and everything for housekeeping, house for rent; 116 Pueblo ave.

FOR SALE—Or rent; a cabinet organ; will take mining stock. Joslyn, 127 E. Bijou st.

FOR SALE—2d hand phaeton. Inquire at Collins's livery stable, 209 N. Weber.

FOR SALE—6 room house and lot on Washington ave. Special bargain. Price $650. COTTEN & TURNER, Real Estate, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE Thoroughbred barred Plymouth Rock and Black Langshan cockerels. Inquire at 218 S. Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Or trade, 40 acres of patented mineral land, near Signal Butte in West Creek district, title clear; price and terms very low. Thos. McClelland, Room 2, Midland block.

FOR SALE—We wish to call special attention to our suburban property. It cannot be beat for cheapness of price or attractiveness, plenty of shade and water, example: 6 room house at actual cost and 2 acres of land worth $900, thrown in. We will guarantee this statement. COTTEN & TURNER, Real Estate, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a handsome black pony, five years old and well broke. H. G. Shaw, El Paso County Bank.

FOR SALE—Pair of colts, high-bred, coming 2 and 3 years old; well broke, single and double. One Columbus surry and light double harness; also one pony, 4 years old, and phaeton and harness; also a sulky with "bike" attachments. Inquire 520 E. Kiowa st.

FOR SALE—
8-room house, large stable, 2 full lots, fine lawn and trees, on East Pike's Peak ave.
Price $6,500.
J. P. CURTIS & Co., 33 Bank block.

FOR SALE—Good furnace, been in use but short time; can be seen at 297 N. Nevada.

FOR SALE—
A Snap.
A full lot, close in, $800.
J. P. CURTIS & CO.,
33 Bank Block.

FOR SALE—$2,500 will buy a 9 room house with cellar and lot, 50x190, all in good condition. Call at 13 W. Costilla st.

FOR SALE—
47 feet on East Boulder street x190 feet deep, $800.
J. P. CURTIS & CO., 33 Bank block.

FOR SALE—On easy terms; cheap lots near Garfield school for men on salary. F. Wheeler, Denver, Colo., P. O.

FOR SALE—Seat on Colorado Springs Stock Exchange. Enquire of C. B. Lauterman, 121 N. Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Profitable business; $300 capital required. J. L. Mitchell, Room 2, Bank block.

FOR SALE—This week only, full lot and 4-room house, for $1,300; one block from the Garfield school. J. P. Curtis & Co., 33 Bank block.

FOR SALE Houses and lots sold on monthly payments. See Mount & Motz, 104 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE My fine road horse Jerry. Seven years old, warranted all sound and kind; can show a fifty gait, and great endurance for road work; will road twelve miles an hour. He is a rich mahogany bay, very handsome and perfectly fearless; extra good knee action. Apply to H. S. Hayward, 25 N. Tejon st.

FOR SALE Eggs for hatching, from prize-winning Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins; first prize winners here and at the Denver show. Also a few settings for sale from prize-winning Minorcas. Call at 104 E. San Miguel.

FOR SALE—Snaps! Snaps! Snaps!
8-room house, West side, $2,500.
5-room house, West side, $2,200.
6-room house, West side, $1,500.
6-room house, West side, $1,600.
Terms $125 to $300 cash, balance small monthly payments. Mount & Motz, 104 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE Splendid, new, modern, 9-room residence; best location in North end. Can be bought for less than actual value from owner. Address F. C., Gazette.

FOR SALE—20 acres of fruit land 1½ miles from railroad station, first class water right, fair buildings. No land in this section for sale at less than $75 per acre. Our price $[illegible]. The Colorado Loan and Mortgage Co., Bank building.

FOR SALE Or Rent—Fine fruit ranch in suburbs of Canon City; 2-story brick house, eight acres in fruit and four acres alfalfa; also forty acres fine land adjoining. Address P. O. Box 550, Canon City, Colo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A trio of black Minorca cockerel and two pullets, also a few laying hens. 101 East San Miguel st.

FOR SALE—
6 room house, modern; barn, full lot, on Washington ave. $2700. Liberal terms.
4 room cottage, Washington av., $[illegible]
2 vacant lots on Colorado ave. [illegible]
6 room modern house on North Cascade [illegible] street, $2[illegible]
3 room cottage on North Cascade st., $[illegible]
Brick store, 25x65 (9 rooms, on second floor) Colorado ave., $1500.
Corner lot 100x150 on Washington ave., $[illegible]
5 room house, bath, barn, [illegible] North Weber, $1800.
J. K. BRUNNER,
Room 2, Exchange Bank Building.

FOR SALE—In the Grand River valley; in a fine fruit section; [illegible] acres in fruit, good buildings [illegible] water right, $5[illegible]. Worth [illegible] Colorado Loan and Mortgage Co., Bank Block.

FOR SALE—
Fine residence near College [illegible] ly furnished, $6,000.
Some excellent cheap lots [illegible] line. Water and other [illegible]
West side residence, full [illegible] location, $1,850.
Can provide you with what [illegible] in real estate. — W. F. HUNT, Real Estate and Mining Investments, [illegible] Pike's Peak Ave.

FOR SALE—Furniture, including range nearly new, bedroom [illegible] sets, etc. Inquire at 723 N. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Mosely fold[illegible] in good condition. Call at [illegible] S. Wahsatch ave.

FOR SALE—The owner will [illegible] low price, 50 feet frontage, [illegible] nice residence, 2 blocks from [illegible] House. C. A., Gazette office.

FOR SALE—Horse, 5 years [illegible] and kind. Call at 117 S. Tejon [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange [illegible] Queen Anne cottage, New York [illegible] rooms; all modern improvements [illegible] $1,000 for residence or business [illegible] Address Owner, Gazette.

FOR SALE—5 mules and [illegible] Pueblo, cheap; used for lumber [illegible] work; weight 250 to 900 [illegible] dress A. T. Sullenberger, 1071 [illegible] ave., Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—Boy's Waverly [illegible] E. Kiowa st.

FOR SALE Good restaurant [illegible] Inquire 7 Bank blk.

FOR SALE—A splendid [illegible] on one of the best avenues [illegible] if sold within two days. Call [illegible] 123 E. Kiowa st.

FOR SALE—
6 room house, $2,200.
5 room house, $[illegible]
3 room house, $[illegible]
Horse and buggy, $10[illegible]
Lot in South Colorado Springs, [illegible] stallments $5.
O. P. HINE,
104 Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE—
Corner lot on west side [illegible] for $[illegible]
4 room house and lot, close in on your own terms, price $2,100.
5 room house and lot, $1,000.
9 room house on N. Tejon [illegible]
8 room new house on N. Tejon, $[illegible]
We have some of the biggest snaps in the city in vacant lots and houses. Call and see us.
COTTEN & TURNER,
Real Estate, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE Fresh milk cow. Inquire 414 S. Cascade.

FOR SALE—Some good bargains,
4 room house, E. Manitou.
4 room house E. Huerfano st.
5 room house E. San Miguel st.
6 room house, bath, E. Platte ave.
8 room house, bath, S. Weber st.
9 room house, modern, N. Tejon st.
10 room house, N. Weber st.
12 room house, modern, N. Tejon st.
12 room house, modern, Dale st.
7 room house and two acres of ground in Cheyenne valley, a fine suburban residence, trees, water, fruit, etc.
A long list of choice vacant lots in different parts of the city. If you want to buy or sell anything give us a call.
A. S. TYLER & CO.,
111 E. Kiowa st.

FOR SALE—2,000 old newspapers, 15c per 100. Address or call on A. J. Park, P. O. news stand, Manitou.

FOR SALE—A good road horse for sale cheap; record 2:26; also a one-man Caffrey road wagon, nearly new. Address Jno. D. Ross, 1134 15th st., Denver.

FOR SALE—Restaurant. Call room 2, Bank block.

FOR SALE—Or Trade—
Fine home in [illegible]
First mortgage of $[illegible] drawing 10 per cent., or will trade for Isabella stock at current rates.
Good lots on east side for improved on west side; will assume.
Improved property on east side for west side vacant.
Six room house for sale, $2500, or for rent for $25 per month.
Several good business propositions all money makers.
Forty acres, close in, make good chicken ranch, will trade.
House, five rooms and lot on East St. Vrain for $1500. A snap.
Other bargains. See them.
.... CHAS. CORBETT....
119 E. Pike's Peak ave., Ground Floor.

FOR SALE—One of the finest ranches in the Fountain valley; 200 acres; cuts about 200 tons of hay; 6 miles from town.
J. P. CURTIS & CO.,
33 Bank Block.

FOR SALE—Fresh milk cows. Address Frank Smith, Edgerton, Colo.

FOR SALE—Barber shop, 4 chairs, No. 5½ W. Huerfano; good location.

FOR SALE—A second hand tailor machine in good order. Address D. I. Thomas, City.

FOR SALE—A few genuine Navajo blankets, very cheap, at 124 E. Cucharas.

FOR SALE—Anozee and lot, 614 E. Cache la Poudre. R. H. Purington, Trinidad, Colo.

FOR SALE Or trade for good mining stock; New piano and sewing machine. A. S. Tyler & Co., 111 E. Kiowa st.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching; fresh and fertile; Plym. Rock, L. Brahma, White Leghorn. Circular. Eden Poultry Yards, Eden, Colo.

FOR SALE—Tent, at 300 S. Wahsatch.

FOR SALE—A 4-room house, modern. 638 E. Platte ave.

FOR SALE Very desirable home on N. Tejon st., south of College park, has all modern improvements. Call at 109 West Huerfano.

FOR SALE—My residence, corner N. Nevada ave. and St. Vrain st. Lot 95x190. L. A. Giddings, 21 S. Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Furnished; 11-room house, on Manitou ave., Manitou, Colo.

FOR SALE William typewriters. Visible writing, permanent alignment and portability are some of its features. R. W. Hemenway, agent, 126 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—A ranch wagon and team, can be seen at 23 S. Weber. Inquire of J. W. D. Stovell, 111 E. Kiowa st.

FOR SALE—Three second hand bicycles at 15 Gazette building.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred buff leghorn cockerels, the finest in the State; also common hens. Call at 615 E. Cimarron.

FOR SALE—Lease and bond, 17 months to run. Full patented claim, centrally located. Low royalty. Best prospect in Cripple Creek district. Address Miner, Box 363, Cripple Creek.

FOR SALE—7 mining claims near the Lincoln mine. C. W. Kurrie, 15 N. Tejon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Vacant lots:
50 feet front, N. Weber, $650.
100x190, corner N. Weber, $1700.
50x190 N. Weber, $500.
75x190, E. Dale, $1[illegible]
Lots in Grandview Addition, $140.
Lots in La Vergne, $425.
MEANS & RULE,
112 N. Tejon.

FOR SALE—Chickens, breeding, brooding stock, laying hens and pullets, at [illegible] poultry plant. Go west on Rio Grande st. across the creek.

FOR SALE—Fine residence property on N. Cascade ave., lot 100x190 feet, good stable. Best location in the city. Reasonable price. Only small part of purchase price required. Lindley & Fitzpatrick, rooms 19 and 20, First National Bank block.

FOR SALE—A few high scoring Buff Cochin chickens; also pedigreed Scotch collie puppies. Inquire at 719 W. Pike's Peak ave. Chas. E. Smith & Son.

FOR SALE—4 Shetland ponies. Inquire at H. T. O'Brien's harness shop, 15 S. Tejon st.

FOR SALE—Cheap, if taken at once; Lot on S. Cascade ave. Apply 23 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Patented 10 acres, Cripple Creek; $2.50 cash if sold at once. Hamilton, Gazette.

FOR SALE—Counters, cases and shelving, room 3, Midland block.

FOR SALE—A few bargains from our list:
[illegible]-room modern house, N. Cascade, $5,[illegible]
[illegible]-room modern house, completely furnished, N. Tejon, $[illegible]
[illegible]-room modern house, close in, N. Weber st., $[illegible]
[illegible]-room house, lawn, shrubbery, etc., N. Cascade, $[illegible]
[illegible]-room cottage, Colorado ave., $[illegible]
[illegible]-room house, close in, S. Tejon, $[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]-room houses, new, S. Nevada, each, $[illegible]
MEANS & RULE,
112 N. Tejon street.

FOR SALE—Dairy ranch of 50 acres, ½ mile from Eastonville creamery. Call at 22 Grand ave., city, or address J. L. Rose, Eastonville, Colo.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—One or two furnished rooms. Apply at 11 N. Oak st.

TO RENT—A very desirable room for one or two gentlemen. Apply at 416 E. Willamette.

TO RENT—One or two furnished rooms, with privilege of cooking; $2.50 per week. Mrs. [illegible], 116 Pueblo ave.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms; 429 North Nevada ave.

TO RENT—Two or three furnished rooms on first floor for light housekeeping; also a furnished room, at 119 E. St. Vrain st.

TO RENT—Front room with board in private family. 118 S. Weber st.

TO RENT—11 room unfurnished house, modern, close in. [illegible]
COTTEN & TURNER,
Rental Agency, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—6 room house, unfurnished; also one furnished. W. F. Hunt, 113 Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—4 room modern house with barn, Colorado avenue, $20. O. P. Hine, 104 Pike's Peak.

TO RENT—A nice desirable room for one or two gentlemen. Apply at 416 E. Willamette.

TO RENT—One newly furnished front room; no invalids. 22 Franklin st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms to rent, 22 S. Weber.

TO RENT—Pleasant room, with board, in family where there are no invalids. 218 E. St. Vrain st.

TO RENT—Place your properties with McCaleb & Fox, Room 5, Gazette Building.

TO RENT—Physician's office to a regular school graduate, furnished, one of the best in the city. Address S. L., Gazette.

TO RENT—Desk room. Address S. J., Gazette.

TO RENT—Within seven blocks of Pike's Peak ave. on North Weber st. Two connecting rooms with south and west front, electric lights, steam heat and bath; or two large single rooms. Fully furnished in modern style with all conveniences. Address H. L., Box 522, City.

TO RENT—Pleasant south front rooms, electric light, steam heat, use of bath; [illegible]

TO RENT—Front bedroom, suitable for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen. No. 2 E. Kiowa.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, single or en suite for gentlemen, bath and electric lights. Furnished Rooms, Gazette office.

TO RENT—Nine room house, stable, etc., at 929 N. Nevada ave., $30 per month. Edgar T. Ensign, 109 E. Kiowa street.

TO RENT—Delightful rooms furnished single and ensuite, with or without board; also day boarders. 128 E. Kiowa, one block east of Tejon.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with board. 312 E. Kiowa st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, or board if desired; 311 N. Weber.

TO RENT—A new, furnished room, south and west front, with bath; never before occupied; within a block of business; for single gentleman or lady in business. J. P. Madden, 23 S. Tejon st.

TO RENT—A garden tract; good rich ground and plenty of water. Inquire Colorado Springs Packing Co.

TO RENT—Newly-furnished rooms, all conveniences. 317 S. Vrain.

TO RENT—7-room house, furnished, for one year. 417 E. Platte ave.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for gentlemen at 13 North Nevada avenue.

TO RENT—Furnished, seven room cottage; bath and electric lights, can be seen from 1 to 4 p. m. 14 E. Monument.

TO RENT—2 sunny unfurnished rooms, 11 N. Oak st.

TO RENT—Unfurnished 6 room house on N. Wahsatch st. J. F. Carpenter, 103 E. Kiowa.

TO RENT—A large nicely furnished front room. 421 N. Weber.

TO RENT—Large barn, 5 Boulder Crescent.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms in new modern house, mountain view, reasonable prices; no invalids; gentlemen only. 325 South Nevada ave.

TO RENT—A 12 H.-P. engine and boiler in good condition, mounted on wheels; will rent, sell or trade for good mining stocks. Address George H. Bodfish, Box 39, Victor Colo.

TO RENT—Two large furnished rooms, 204 Conejos st., $10 each.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs and sewing machines. Hext & Williams, 21 North Tejon st.

TO RENT—Rooms with board; table boarders desired. 606 N. Nevada.

TO RENT—Furnished, 4 rooms, 623 N. Corona st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms; electric light and bath. 318 E. Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT Cottages at Green Mountain Falls. For descriptive circulars address J. H. Jewett, Green, Colo.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs and sewing machines, at Aiken's music store on Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—The most attractive small furnished house in the city for rent until July 1, $75 per month. Will not be rented to sick people or to family with children. P. O. Box 402.

TO RENT—A well established restaurant, in good location, at reasonable rent. Address J. R. D., this office.

TO TRADE—One-half block of fine lots to trade for Colorado City or Colorado Springs property. [illegible] The [illegible] Mound Investment Co., 107 North Third st., Cripple Creek, Colo.

TO RENT—Furnished cottage. Address 820 S. Cascade ave.

TO RENT—10 acres for garden purposes. Mount & Motz, 104 Pike's Peak.

TO RENT—Nice large sunny rooms; 627 N. Weber st.

TO RENT—Furnished room for lady or husband and wife; reference exchanged; 27 Franklin st.

TO RENT—Sunny furnished rooms at 125 N. Weber.

TO RENT—Parlor and parlor bedroom, single or in suite, nicely furnished; 20 E. Costilla.

TO RENT—Board and rooms; 528 N. Weber st; 5 rooms south and east front; table board if desired.

TO RENT—7-room house at corner 10th and Washington sts., West Side. All improvements. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms at 815 N. Tejon st.

TO RENT—Four-room cottage, unfurnished, good condition, nice lawn, trees, garden, hennery, etc. Call at 724 E. Huerfano.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms, for light housekeeping; bright sunny rooms, newly repaired. Call at 724 E. Huerfano.

TO RENT—Furnished, one or two large pleasant, south-front rooms, bath, electric light, etc; 204 E. Dale st.

TO RENT—Four furnished rooms, for housekeeping; 115 E. Boulder.

TO RENT—7-room frame house, close in. F. B. Wortman, room 2, El Paso blk.

TO RENT—3 nicely furnished rooms; gentlemen only; 618 E. Platte ave.

TO RENT—6 room house, furnished, $30 per month.
To Rent—Store room on west side, $20.
To Rent—2 store rooms in Colorado City, for both $35.
To Rent—3 unfurnished rooms, $11 per month.
To Rent—3 furnished rooms on west side, $15. COTTEN & TURNER, Rental Agency, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—Two pleasant rooms (gentleman preferred), at 124 N. Wahsatch av.

TO RENT—Two large rooms. 423 N. Nevada.

TO RENT—Barn, at 631 North Weber.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

TO RENT—703 N. Cascade, two rooms en suite on lower floor; one on 2d; table boarders desired.

TO RENT—Large furnished room, first floor, with board; on car line; 917 North Nevada.

TO RENT—Furnished room with board southern exposure. Miss Hogan, 215 North Nevada ave.

TO RENT—A neatly furnished front room, with or without board; modern conveniences, location central. 31 W. Bijou st., near the Alta Vista.

TO RENT—Sunny rooms with board at Mrs. Harrison's, 5 Boulder Crescent, (2d street north of Antlers Hotel, 1 door west of Cascade ave.)

TO RENT—Desirable rooms with board at 114 E. Platte ave., opposite North Park.

TO RENT—Rooms and board at 520 N. Tejon st. Mrs. McManus.

TO RENT—Delightful rooms, single and en suite, with board, from March 24th. 104 E. Boulder, corner Tejon.

TO RENT—Furnished room, terms reasonable; also day boarders wanted. 723 N. Cascade.

FIRST-CLASS Board and rooms, modern conveniences, terms reasonable, at 624 N. Weber, two blocks from car line. Mrs. J. Davidson.

ROOMS and board, cheap at 18 W. Cimarron st.

TO RENT One bright sunny room at Ye Chelten Inn, cor. Pike's Peak and Weber.

TO RENT—Rooms and board, table board if desired; new house, modern conveniences; terms reasonable. 419 East Platte ave.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms and board, week or month, on car line; terms reasonable. 317 N. Nevada.

TO RENT—Bright sunny rooms, with board, day board if desired. 712 North Tejon.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms with board; best of references. Mrs. Zerely, 211 N. Cascade.

LOST.

LOST—Letter and check; please return to 1709 N. Cascade. Maggy Pearl.

LOST—Pair of gold-rimmed spectacles. Return to this office and receive reward.

LOST—From Platte avenue and Tejon street, mastiff dog, new collar, license No. 61, reward if returned to D. G. C. MacNeill, El Paso club.

STOLEN—From St. Francis hospital, a small grey pup. Return to the hospital and receive reward.

LOST—Scarf pin, pearl surrounded with diamonds. Return to Antlers hotel and receive reward.

LOST On or near North Nevada ave., black, beaded bag containing purse, key, etc. Suitable reward at Gazette office.

LOST—Young pug dog; had bell on neck; reward. 115 S. Nevada ave.

LOST—A feather boa, somewhere between the opera house and 319 E. Platte. Finder will return to 319 E. Platte.

LOST—A purse containing money, check and other papers. A liberal reward if returned to Gazette office.

$15 REWARD—Lost or stolen, Cleveland Bicycle, No. 21,[illegible], model 18. Return to 10[illegible] E. Kiowa. J. A. Connell.

TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—Money on approved mining stocks. F. M. Keith, room 11, Midland block.

J. L. MITCHELL, financial agent, money to loan on first mortgage. Unexpired Tontine and Endowment Insurance policies purchased. Room 2, Bank block.

MONEY to loan upon all active stocks at low rates of interest. Stocks bought sold and carried upon margin. Stocks exchanged for real estate, equities, etc., or vice versa. Call upon or address E. Wolffe, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave. Eight years experience in the stock commission business.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate on long time and small monthly repayments, less than rent. Assurance Savings and Loan Association, 109 E. Kiowa.

$25,000 TO LOAN—At 7 and 8 per cent. on first class city property. No delay. Apply to W. H. McIntyre & Co., Hagerman block.

MONEY TO LOAN On active mining stock at reasonable interest. Stocks carried on margin. N. Leipheimer, 49 Bank block.

TO LOAN—Money to loan in any amount on good Colorado Springs real estate at lowest rates. Crescent Agency, No. 5 Pike's Peak ave.

FOUND.

FOUND A cow and calf, dark red, 2 years old, and red steer calf. William Burgess, Edgerton, Colo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEE OUR list of houses and rooms for rent. National Employment Co.

EXPERIENCED Stenographer wants small salary and desk room for part of his time. Address Stenog. X., care of Gazette.

L. S. FETTERMAN, clairvoyant test and business medium. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., 117 E. Vermijo st.

YOUNG German [illegible] German lessons during evening hours. Reply "Moderate," Gazette.

I WILL expend $10,000 in the development of a gold mining proposition for a two-thirds interest. Property must be patented and clear of incumbrance. Address N. Y., Gazette office.

PANSIES and Perennial Larkspur plants for sale cheap. Tom Danks, 513 E. Cimarron st.

OGLE & MERRITT can rent you 3 nice furnished rooms for housekeeping, with hot and cold water and use of bath if taken at once. Room 30, Midland block.

LIST your property with us if you want to rent, sell or trade it.
See us if you want to make a quick turn on your property.
OGLE & MERRITT,
Room 30, Midland Block.

INSTRUCTION given on guitar and banjo at 215 South Wahsatch. Terms reasonable.

BUSINESS CHANCES—Wholesale bakery; grocery; restaurant; lodging house. COTTEN & TURNER, Business Chances, 116 E. Pike's Peak ave.

MADAME BELL, clairvoyant. This wonderful woman has arrived in this city; will leave April 8. She can be consulted on all business pertaining to the welfare of the human race; price $1 and upward; 128 E. Huerfano street.

GOOD MINING CLAIM in West Creek district, to trade for surveyor's transit. W. A. Merrill, box 635.

D. BUYAR, ladies and gentleman's tailoring, cleaning, pressing, repairing, and dying, clothing bought and sold. Please send to me a post card, so I then can come after it and deliver it. All work warranted to be done in first-class order. 112 S. Tejon st., Room 1, upstairs.

LADIES, Mrs. Dr. J. H. Smith, leading complexion and hair specialist, gives the latest electrical massage, medicated vapor and clay mask treatment for cleaning the skin of all spots and blemishes, removes moles, warts and superfluous hair, dyes hair, gives medicated shampoo and head massage and manufactures the best cosmetics and hair grower known. You can be beautiful and save dollars by patronizing her. Face steamers and appliances, magnetic insoles, belts and corsets in stock. Call for free treatment and book. Office in residence 520 West Pike's Peak ave., Colorado Springs. Agents wanted.

ANIDROSIS BATHS for rheumatism, skin and blood disease. Purifies the blood without medicine. We respectfully inform the people of Colorado Springs that failing to secure a suitable location in the city, we have opened the Anidrosis Bath for the present at 116 Colorado ave. We propose to conduct a strictly first-class business and solicit your patronage. Lady and gentleman attendants.
MRS. WILLIAMS & CHURCHILL.

HERE is a bargain! I will exchange 160-acre farm in the Arkansas River valley, Kansas, 3 miles from station on Santa Fe road, for sinking shaft 4x6 20 feet deep from surface on claim near Gillett. The farm is perfectly free from encumbrance and is cheap at $5 per acre. Address Box 324, City.

FOR every description of carpenter's work, parquet floors, mill work, etc., send postal to Hill, 215 N. Cascade.

GIVE us your good building lots if you want a quick transaction. Ogle & Merritt, Room 30, Midland block.

FOR Estimates on house, sign and carriage painting, address Pugh Bros., at Sanderson Bros.' commission house, 14 E. Huerfano, or 545 W. Huerfano st.

WILL EXCHANGE new goods for old. 124 E. Cucharas st.

WILL PAY CASH for second-hand furniture, stoves and carpets. 124 East Cucharas.

HEMORRHOIDS or Piles cured without pain or detention from business. Refer by permission to H. C. Clay, 612 Sierra Madre st., Geo. Stringer, 120 Conejos st., C. W. Conger, engineer Crystal Ice plant, and various others. Ladies need have no hesitation in being treated. Room 11, Postoffice block.

HOUSES raised and moved, stone work and excavating a specialty. W. S. Long, Box 7[illegible].

SHORTHAND—Another class of beginners commences work March 2. Bert P. Mill, Instructor, Room 76, Bank building.

INTELLIGENT, capable lady (30), ten years office experience, rapid and correct stenographer, typewriter and bookkeeper, with abundant and first-class references from present and former employers, desires position commencing Feb. 15th. Address H. I., Gazette.

WALL paper, 3 cents a roll up. Send postal to 1[illegible] East Rio Grande for 400 patterns from Alfred Peats, agent. Prize designer.

BICYCLE Muffs for sale at Wilbur's and Wahl's.

EASTHOLM, the only winter hotel at Cascade Canon; good board and rooms by day or week, at reasonable rates. This is only 45 minutes ride from Colorado Springs. Mrs. A. Jay, Proprietress.

AN A. 1 business chance. Address J. M. J., 12 Midland block.

A LIMITED number of horses and cattle taken to pasture one mile north of town. Good grass, good water, good shelter. Horses called for and delivered. Apply at Windmill Ranch or address P. O. Box 3[illegible].

A MASCOT—Rabbit-cat, half rabbit and half cat, without tail. G. H. Frank, 617 S. Cascade.

W. F. HUNT, 113 Pike's Peak ave., has some very interesting propositions on Cripple Creek patented (and in process of being patented) properties.

LEAVE your orders for home-made Ralston bread, doughnuts, cookies, pies, etc., at 107 Cheyenne ave.

SEE W. F. Hunt if you would purchase a home or desire to sell your property. Loans. 113 Pike's Peak ave.

DRESSMAKING.

WANTED Fine sewing and dress-making. 426 E. Kiowa st.

MRS. H. L. STEGER, dressmaking, 517 E. Kiowa st. Guarantees satisfaction.

MISS WALDRON has rooms at 605 N. Wahsatch ave., where she will continue dressmaking, also go out by the day. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MME. CORBETT, 375 S. Nevada ave., invites ladies desiring the services of thoroughly competent designer of artistic robes and costumes, to call on her and inspect her latest styles and fashions. Fifteen years experience on best work. Eastern styles and prices duplicated.

MINES AND MINING.

FOR SALE—
Two claims on Cow mountain, shaft 55 feet in talc and porphyry.
Two claims on Little Cow mountain, 3½ foot lead, well defined on these.
McCALEB & FOX,
Room 5, Gazette Building.

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THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY

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Per annum ... $7 00 One month....... 75
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum ..., $1 25 Three months....$ 50
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ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to this office.

No claims are allowed against employees of The Gazette to offset any of their accounts.

All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT, Editor and Publisher.
S. N. FRANCIS, Business Manager.
WALTER L. WILDER, Night Editor.
H. S ROGERS, City Editor.
CLAUDE SACHS, Mining Editor.

The Editor of The Gazette will not be responsible for the return of manuscript found unavailable.

TELEPHONES

BUSINESS OFFICE, Until 6 p. m. 63
EDITORIAL ROOMS, All Night. 215

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For City Treasurer, MOSES T HALE.
For City Clerk, CHARLES E. SMITH.
For City Marshal, LO. C. DANA
For City Attorney, J. K. GOUDY.
For Street Supervisor, O. R. DUNNINGTON.
For City Engineer, H I. REID
For Police Magistrate, GEORGE F. OWEN.

For Alderman First Ward, W H. McINTYRE.
For Alderman Second Ward, H C. McCREERY.
For Alderman Third Ward, CHARLES ST. JOHN.
For Alderman Fourth Ward, F S McJOHNSTON
For Alderman Fifth Ward, J. A. LEECH.

Colorado State Convention.

A convention of the Republican party of Colorado is hereby called in pursuance of the action of the State Central committee, and in compliance with the call of the national committee, to meet at 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, the 14th day of May, 1896, at the Grand Opera house in the city of Pueblo, for the purpose of selecting four delegates at large to represent the State of Colorado at the national convention to be held at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and vice President of the United States to be supported at the next national election.

Such State convention shall also transact such other business as may properly come before it.

The several counties of the State will be entitled to representation in said convention as follows:

Arapahoe	25	Larimer	14
Archuleta	2	Las Animas	29
Baca	3	Lincoln	3
Bent	4	Logan	4
Boulder	22	Mesa	8
Chaffee	11	Mineral	5
Cheyenne	3	Montezuma	3
Clear Creek	9	Montrose	6
Conejos	13	Morgan	5
Costilla	8	Otero	8
Custer	6	Ouray	5
Delta	6	Park	5
Dolores	4	Phillips	3
Douglas	7	Pitkin	10
Eagle	5	Prowers	4
Elbert	5	Pueblo	23
El Paso	[illegible]	Rio Blanco	2
Fremont	16	Rio Grande	7
Garfield	9	Routt	5
[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand	3	San Juan	3
Gunnison	8	San Miguel	6
Hinsdale	4	Sedgwick	3
Huerfano	11	Summit	4
Jefferson	13	Washington	3
Kiowa	3	Weld	19
Kit Carson	4	Yuma	4
Lake	23		
La Plata	9	Total	[illegible]

The chairman of the Republican county committees of the respective counties of the State will take due notice of this call, and make the necessary arrangements for the election of delegates to the State convention as herein provided.

IRVING HOWBERT,
Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Colorado.
W. D. TODD, Secretary
Denver, Colo., March 23, 1896.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

In another column will be found an interesting communication from a gentleman from this city, giving some points against the plan of a permanent international arbitration court or commission. The Gazette is pleased to receive and to print such a well-written statement of the other side, but we are [illegible] agree with the conclusions of our correspondent.

It is not necessary that an international court, under whatever name it may be called into existence, should support its decree by force of arms; in fact the purpose of its creation is to provide for the settlement of international difficulties without recourse to arms. The proceedings in such a court may not be arbitration in the strict sense of the term, and would more nearly resemble the process by which private affairs are settled every day. If two gentlemen have a cause of difference at the present time their first step is to meet and talk the matter over, next to call in some unprejudiced person either appointed by the [illegible] or by themselves, and only as a last resort to engage in active hostilities. It is the first and most natural step which has been neglected in international relations. The diplomatic service very partially and very poorly accomplishes this function. The embassies and the ministries draw their precedents from the time when their chiefs were the personal representatives of despotic sovereigns and their policy still continues to be a selfish one. Each of them is striving to get as much as possible and to give as little as he can, and the element of justice enters into their calculations chiefly in so far as it may be construed as an argument in support of their claims. An international court, even if limited in membership to citizens of those countries concerned in its proceedings, would approach the consideration of international questions in a judicial and not in a partisan spirit, and if they found themselves unable to agree, the appeal would lie to arbitration in the [illegible], or to war.

The Supreme Court of the United States in its settlement of partisan questions furnishes an illustration of the possible success of such a court. The members of the Supreme Court have been either Republicans or Democrats. In a majority of cases, probably, when questions were before them involving the policy or the advantage of these parties they have cast their votes [illegible] with their personal preferences. Sometimes, as in the case of the constitutionality of the income tax, members of the court have voted against their own party. But in any event their decisions have been accepted by the people of the land. The Dred Scott decision and the various great decisions of the reconstruction period tested the authority of the court but did not overthrow it. In the case of the Electoral Commission [illegible] the element was introduced [illegible] more hazardous. But even then, the decision found acquiescence and averted the danger of civil war, and surely the settlement of the Hayes-Tilden contest by the commission was better than war.

In suggesting [illegible] is always or usually [illegible] flattery [illegible] respect [illegible] and dangerous fallacy. War is never a blessing [illegible] choice of a lesser evil. The man who [illegible] is a fool and [illegible] the nation [illegible] it is not necessary [illegible] The man who [illegible] a more sincere patriot [illegible] for his country than the one who sounds the call to arms.

[illegible] that the United States has been [illegible] Great Britain. The first great arbitration was that of the [illegible] the settlement of the King of the Netherlands. The decision, rendered in 1831, was [illegible] involved points previously [illegible] by treaty and not submitted [illegible] and the matter was finally settled by treaty with Great Britain in 1842. The arbitration of 1822 by the Emperor of Russia [illegible] certain war claims against Great Britain was considered to be favorable to the United States, as was also the famous Geneva convention regarding the Alabama claims and the decision in 1871 of the Emperor of Germany [illegible] of the United States. The two latest arbitrations [illegible] are considered as favorable to Great Britain. A litigant [illegible] has no reason to complain of the fairness of the court or the superior ability of his opponent's lawyers.

The great advantage of the international court [illegible] would be due to the expression of the two most powerful nations of the world, that international disputes ought to be settled by arbitration as a matter of course. The tribunals heretofore established have [illegible] for special cases by special treaties. They have been exceptional tribunals. Great Britain and the United States now propose to make peaceful settlement the usual thing in all international differences. It is because this is common sense, because it is the natural way, because it is patriotic in the highest degree, that it has appealed so powerfully to the common people of both countries. Our correspondent confesses himself in a small minority. He is so, because the common people have looked past the obstacles and the obstructions which appear plain to the legal mind to the end which they wish to attain. Two great nations of the world have reached the point in civilization and progress where they wish to apply to their international relations the same principles which govern the relations of their individual citizens and the relations of their component communities, and there is no doubt that the Anglo-Saxon race will add this to its long list of achievements.

The complicated system of the United States government [illegible] federal nation composed of States, which are divided into counties, which are composed of precincts, parishes or townships whose units are individual voters. Each one of these has some form of government, administrative, legislative and judicial of its own, representing in successive development the history of the progress of civilization. With modern methods of transportation and communication, international relations have become immensely developed, and the need is felt for the delegation of powers to some body for the accomplishment of governmental functions which cannot properly be performed by the separate nations. To this business need also, as well as to a growing conviction of the wickedness and the criminality of war, is due the general demand for something which for convenience sake is called an international court of arbitration.

COLORADO'S INDEPENDENCE.

We hear a great deal these days about Colorado's [illegible] sufficient is our mountain State [illegible] variety and greatness of her natural resources, of the value and success of her inhabitants, of her surpassing prosperity as compared with other sections of the country, and of the comparative ease with which she could get along if she were separated from communication with other States.

To much of this a [illegible] Colorado is a wonderful State both on account of what she has done and because of what she has to do with. But from the application of these truths we emphatically dissent. It is not true that because Colorado is blessed with great resources, because she has natural rates of population and because she enjoys comparative prosperity at the present time, that she can afford to work against the interests of the people of the United States for the sake of a [illegible] of political opinion.

We favor silver; but we also favor protection. There are [illegible] in Denver, Pueblo and Colorado City, not less than idle mines in Aspen and Creede; there are [illegible] El Paso and Las Animas and other wool-growing counties, as well as [illegible] towns among the silver mountains. There are empty houses in many [illegible] towns in Colorado as well as vacant cabins in mining towns.

If any city in the West is independent of present conditions it is Colorado Springs, and yet we are not satisfied with present conditions. We want more prosperity, and we want all of it that we can get. Silver coinage would give it to us, protection would give it to us; we want them both. [illegible] without the other we are that much ahead. No man can truthfully say that the continued absence of protection will help the cause of silver; on the contrary so long as protection is absent gold standard advocates have an ever-present [illegible] for all evils, including those really due to insufficient currency. For Colorado to attempt to hold the pass [illegible] what the East [illegible] [illegible] sympathy, little to make enemies and [illegible] is to lessen the chances of [illegible] and at the same time to debar ourselves from an advantage of [illegible].

Colorado is independent in the sense that she will not share in the prosperity of [illegible] other sections of the [illegible]. Our senators are [illegible] our [illegible] for men for money for support [illegible].

If our sense of [illegible] is to wait [illegible] the great national parties. The day for the cause of silver is coming [illegible] a Silver party backed by [illegible] protecting [illegible] standard men will have won their greatest victory. We shall only succeed in making a nuisance of ourselves, and [illegible] all other interests without accomplishing anything for the cause we have most at heart.

THE CITY ELECTION.

In such an election as the one which will take place in Colorado Springs next Tuesday, where [illegible] contesting candidates there will be a great many voters who will think that it makes very little difference whether they go to the polls or not and the vote cast is likely to be very small. But there are many [illegible] the duty of every person who can vote to do so.

For [illegible] will save a great deal of bother if the vote is kept on the registry book. It is considerably less trouble to go to the polls and vote for the Republican ticket than it is to get one's name put back on the list with the help of two witnesses after it has been dropped. Furthermore a large expense will be saved to the county. It is estimated that the registering of voters whose names had been dropped cost the county $500 last year to say nothing of the amount expended by the party committees. If a light vote is cast this spring the cost of securing the voters back on the lists for the Presidential election will be much greater than [illegible].

Then if the full Republican vote is not cast in all the precincts it may lead to the election of the single contesting candidate, a result which cannot be desired by any Republican. We venture the assertion that Mr Owen will do as much for the enforcement of all the laws of the city without respect to persons, as would Mr Trowbridge and the record that Mr. Owen has made as Police Magistrate proves it. The vote cast for Mr Trowbridge is a vote for a partisan Prohibition party, but cannot be a vote for practical prohibition in Colorado Springs, or accomplish anything for a better enforcement of the city ordinances. Mr Owen has done all in this respect that Mr. Trowbridge could do.

As the single candidate against whom a contest is being made, Mr. Owen has an unusually difficult position, but we think that all considerations of fairness require that he should receive Republican support as heartily as though the contest were all along the line.

FOR COLORADO COLLEGE.

The College authorities have had printed and distributed through the mails circulars calling attention to the needs of the institution at this particular time. As has been already explained in The Gazette, it is possible by a conditional gift from Dr. Pearsons of Chicago to secure $50,000 provided the additional sum of $150,000 be raised. Of this amount more than half, or $80,000 has already been subscribed, so that the subscribers of any further amounts will have the satisfaction of knowing that for each dollar and a quarter that they give another extra dollar will come to the College from Chicago.

Under such circumstances there ought to be no doubt about securing the total amount needed. There certainly can be no doubt about the merit of the college or about the high standard and excellence of the work which it is accomplishing. Of this there could be no better proof than its rapid growth, the number of students having doubled in the past two years.

The College is the oldest in the State, and bears the name of the commonwealth. It has always had many friends outside of the city in which it is established, but it has always been especially near and dear to the hearts of our own people. In its present necessity it will receive generous support from others, but now even we are sure, more prompt and generous gifts than in Colorado Springs.

The directory canvassers are getting along well with their work and from all appearances [illegible] will be not only the [illegible] issued in this city. It is a good plan to make out a list of the names of your own household which you wish to have appear. These should include the initials or first name, address and occupation. Then if the canvasser comes after the head of the house is away or only the hired girl or one of the children is at home, there will be no awkward mistakes to [illegible] your next directory [illegible] for correction.

There are three good reasons why the Republican ticket ought to be successful on Monday. First, it is the Republican ticket. Second, it is for the best interests of the town. It is said that the gamblers' ticket will bring more business, but it will not. It is said that Manitou cannot afford [illegible] in this matter; but if Manitou does not do it, other people will and Manitou can better afford to get along without the support of the gamblers and the visitors who gamble than without the support of those who will not continue to visit a town where gambling is wide open and unrestricted. Last of all the Republican ticket ought to win because it represents a moral reform. The reformers do not go as far as some might wish, they favor high license rather than prohibition, and have not even made a stand for Sunday closing of the saloons. But they have made a step in the right direction, a step in line with morality and right, and they ought to receive the support of all good men, regardless of party.

Easter.

Across the winter's gloom
There falls a golden ray,
And from a [illegible] tomb
The stone is rolled away.

Once more to life and love
The buds and leaves of spring
Come forth and hear above
The birds like angels sing.

In every woods and field
Behold the symbol shown,—
The mystery revealed,
The majesty made known.

Christ who was crucified
Is risen! Lo, the [illegible]
The earth at [illegible]
Touched by the [illegible]

—By Frank Dempster Sherman in The Outlook.

X Rays Experimenting.

Dr Florian Cajori of Colorado College, who was the first in the West to make experiments with the X-rays together with Professor Strieby of that institution, has been very successful in further work in this line. They gave at the Brown Palace hotel a demonstration before the Arapahoe County Medical society some weeks ago of their experiments in the laboratories at Colorado College, for which they were made honorary members of the society in recognition of their contributions to scientific research.

These gentlemen are now performing important experiments upon animals and birds. The last photograph was that of a duck's wing, the rays penetrating not only through the flesh, but also through the feathers. The bones of the wing with their peculiar delicate structure and articulation were reproduced with great clearness. Their experiments upon mice have also been valuable for scientific purposes, showing as they do the internal economy of the animals with remarkable distinctness. They will in a few days be able to render important service to the physicians in showing the condition of fractured bones and the location of bullets in the human body.

It reflects great credit upon Colorado to have her scientists keep abreast of the best work and many scientific men have expressed their warm appreciation of the work done by Dr. Cajori and his associate in the laboratories of Colorado College.—(Denver Republican.

Over the Telephone.

Smith was calling to Jones over the 'phone on a business matter the other day, and after the business had been arranged, started to tell him a funny story he had heard that morning. After he had finished the story, which was rather lengthy, a hearty "Ha, ha!" greeted his ears just as the thought struck him he had something else he wanted to mention.

"Oh, Iggy, Smith, will you attend that meeting?"

"This isn't Smith," came the response. "He had to leave to keep an appointment. He gave me the receiver and told me when you finished the story to laugh."—(Pittsburg News.

A Happy Dilemma.

Far-seeing politicians and the shrewd prophets are saying to-day that the choice will eventually narrow down to Allison and McKinley. If this be true, the country is to be congratulated, for with either, the Republican party would go into the fight with a pure, honest, and statesmanlike candidate, and a winning platform. Certainly a man so entirely trusted as was Senator Allison by such Republican leaders as Sherman, Blaine, Garfield, and Harrison, is a statesman of no mean caliber, and would be a candidate of exceptional strength.—(N. Y. Mail and Express.

A General Census.

A general, simultaneous census of the world for the year 1900 is asked for by the International Statistical Institute. It can be taken if slight modifications in the time of their regular censuses are made by the chief countries of the world. Portugal, Denmark, the United States, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Hungary and Sweden will regularly take their censuses on different days of the year of 1900. Holland on the last day of 1899, Norway on the first day of 1901, and Great Britain, France and Italy later in that year.—(Popular Science News.

An Unknown Quantity.

The Populists of Colorado Springs have made no nominations for the city [illegible] this spring. They say they are saving their strength for fall. But are they sure that it will last so long?—(Leadville Herald-Democrat.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Free notices under this head are limited to 10 lines each. Everything in excess will be charged for at advertising rates.

First Presbyterian Church—Public worship at 11 and 7.30 with sermons by the pastor, Rev. W. H. W. Boyle, and special Easter music, for which see in another column of this paper.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—315 E. Huerfano street. Service at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 11:45 a. m. Experience meetings on Saturdays at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

First Baptist Church—Preaching at 11 and 7:30 by the pastor [illegible]. Special Easter music at both services. Baptism will occur during the morning service. Sunday school at 12:15 and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30, preceded by song service at 6:20.

St. Stephen's (Episcopal) Church, Tejon, corner, Monument street. Rev. Philip Washburn, rector—Easter services: 7 a. m., Holy communion; 11 a. m., Morning prayer, Holy communion and sermon; 3:30 p. m., Holy baptism; 4 p. m., Sunday school festival.

First Congregational, corner of St. Vrain and Tejon streets. Easter services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Dr Gregg will preach in the morning. In the evening there will be an Easter concert in which the Junior Society of Christian Endeavor and the choir will participate. The musical programme is given in another column.

Christian Church — Communion service at 10:30; preaching at 11. Subject, "Meditations at the Open Sepulcher." This will be the last sermon by the pastor before leaving for San Jose, Cala.—B. B. Burton, pastor.

Special Easter services with an appropriate musical programme will be held this morning in All Souls' Unitarian Church. The subject of Rev. W. Austin [illegible] sermon will be "The Answer of [illegible] to the Old Question, How Are the Dead Raised Up?" Sunday school at 11:45. No evening service.

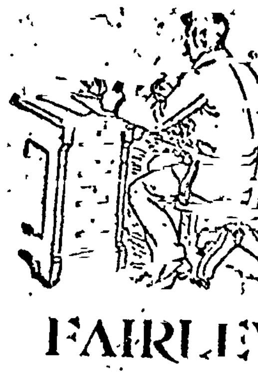
Church of the Strangers, United Presbyterian—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. [illegible] Thompson. Morning subject, "The Hour Hope of a Saved Man." In the evening will be given the second sermon in a series on the Commandments [illegible] "The Danger from Money [illegible] in the Worship of God." Sabbath school at 9:45; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30.

Second Presbyterian Church—Preaching at 11 a. m. [illegible] the Rev. C. S. Barrett. Special [illegible] Easter service at 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 3 p. m. Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:45 p. m.

First Lutheran Church, North Weber, corner of [illegible] avenue; Rev. J. W. Finkbiner, pastor—The Holy supper at 11, and [illegible]. Sunday school at 7:30. [illegible] school at 6:45 and Y. P. prayer [illegible] at 6:30.

Grace (Episcopal) Church, corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Weber street, Rev. Benjamin Brewster, rector—Easter services as follows: 8 a. m., Holy communion; 11 a. m., Morning prayer, Holy communion and sermon; 3:30 p. m., Sunday school festival; 7:30 p. m., Evening prayer and final confirmation lecture. Subject, "Christian Soldiership."

Our Stock of Office Furniture is Now Complete.



Curtain Desks from $12 to $100. Flat Top Desks, all sizes and prices. Standing Desks of every description. Brokers' and Directors' Tables. Legal cases and Filing Boxes. Office chairs of every kind and grade. Library and Reception Chairs. Waste Baskets, Cuspidors, etc.

The business we are doing in this line is proof that our prices are right.

FAIRLEY BROTHERS.

J. J. HAGERMAN, President. J. A. HAYES, Cashier. IRVING HOWBERT, Vice President. A. SUTTON, Ass't Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

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For Sale or Rent CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN RANCH

[illegible] Acres.

Cuts from 800 to 1000 tons of hay. First class opening for anyone wishing to engage in the stock business.

FOR SALE The most desirable corner in the north part of the city. Also inside lots, First-class business property on Pike's Peak Avenue.

Insurance Written in First-Class Companies.

No. 9 North Tejon St. MATTHEW KENNEDY.

THE CLIFF HOUSE AT MANITOU IS OPEN.

STEAM HEAT, BATHS ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Replete with Every Modern Convenience.

Rates Until May 1st { $2.50 to $3.50 PER DAY. $12.50 to $20.00 PER WEEK.

Electric Car Service to Colorado Springs Every 30 Minutes.

7% On deposits of $100 or over payable regularly, each half year, free from any trouble or detail as to title papers, collection, etc. Absolute security. Right to withdraw any time after one year. Call for our book. 109 E. Kiowa street. Assurance Savings and Loan Association.

OIL STOVES. GASOLINE STOVES.

"WE ARE THE PEOPLE"

That have just received a car of folding beds, and will sell them at jobbers' prices.

I have also added a full line of Ingrain carpets to my large stock of house furnishing goods. Call and examine.

110 S. Tejon St. JOHN T. CLOUGH.

STEEL RANGES. STOVES.

MATT. CONWAY

HAS RECEIVED

A Large and Fine Line of Shoes.

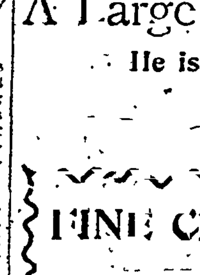
He is now Offering Great Bargains.

19 E. PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

FINE CANDIES... Telephone 251

HAYWARD

...ICE CREAM.



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COAL ALL KINDS WOOD

Telephone 51

Office, 18 N. Tejon St. Yards, Cor. Cucharas & Corona.

The place to buy. If you are a cash buyer, call on us. Best value and quality always guaranteed.

CUT PRICES ON ALL COAL.

Three Gold Medals and Twelve first-class premiums Awarded for Artistic Photography.

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Henry LeB. Wills [star] Ellis L. Spackman

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NOTARY PUBLIC

And Commissioner of Deeds for Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Money to Loan on Real Estate Security.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

Furnished.

One of the most complete residences in town, furnished, for a [illegible]	200 00
Residence near Cheyenne Mountain, very complete, for the season	350 00
415 N. Cascade, 13 rooms and bath, furnace, electric light and stable	175 00
409 N. Cascade ave., 13 rooms and bath, furnace, electric light and stable	175 00
House at Austin Bluffs, very complete in every respect	150 00
Newly furnished residence of nine rooms in an [illegible] location on Cascade avenue	150 00
N. Cascade ave, 9 rooms and bath, steam heat, electric lights and stable	100 00
1220 N. Nevada, 10 rooms, bath, electric lights, hot water, heat and stable	100 00
Pike's Peak ave., 11 rooms, 2 baths and open grates, gas	100 00
Country residence out of town for the summer, per month	75 00
1451 N. Nevada ave., 8 rooms and bath, hot water, heat and electric lights	75 00
1814 N. Cascade ave., 8 rooms and bath, electric lights	75 00
1335 N. Nevada, 8 rooms and bath, electric lights	75 00
14 E. Willamette ave., 6 rooms, bath, furnace and electric lights	60 00

Unfurnished.

1300 N. Cascade ave., house of 18 rooms and bath, furnace and electric light	20 00
[illegible] N. Weber, 10 rooms and bath	50 00
West View Place, 7 rooms with all modern conveniences	35 00
1121 N. Cascade ave., 8 rooms and bath, furnace, electric lights and stable	30 00
1100 N. Cascade, 13 rooms and 2 baths, furnace, etc	60 00
1451 N. Nevada ave., 8 rooms, bath, hot water, heat and electric light	25 00
Wood avenue, 4 rooms	5 00

FOR SALE

Property in all parts of the city

HENRY LeB. WILLS & Co.

GAZETTE BUILDING.

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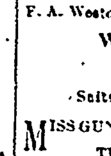

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EASTER SUNDAY AT THE CHUCHES.

Special Musical Programmes Have Been Prepared.

SOME BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS.

Nearly Every Church in the City Announces Something Extra for the Festival—Knights Templar Worship at the First M. E.

To-day is Easter Sunday and Lent is ended. It is a season of rejoicing and feasting. The day has its peculiar customs and they will be observed by many. It will as usual be a day of great splendor for the ladies, who will show their new millinery. Easter Sunday is observed to a greater extent this year in Colorado Springs than ever before. Nearly every church in the city will have some special exercises or sermons in commemoration of the day. Many of the churches have been handsomely decorated with flowers. The music features are the great attraction, however, at most of them. The programmes at some of the churches are as follows:

First Methodist.

The Easter services this morning at the First M. E. church will be of unusual interest. Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar will participate in a body, and a special service has been arranged for the occasion. The pastor, Rev. A. C. Crane, will preach from the text, "The Resurrection, the Keystone of the Christian Faith." A neat programme has been printed for distribution, containing the hymns and service. Miss Crane and a sextet will sing, and the music will be very fine. The programme is as follows:

Hymn—"Onward, Christian Soldiers"
Doxology
Invocation and Lord's Prayer
Anthem—"King all Glorious" ....Barnby
Responsive Reading, Psalms xxvi. and xxiv.
Solo—"Prayer" ....
Creed and Special Prayer—(Congregation joining minister therein; all Sir Knights kneeling.)
Offertory
Anthem "Awake, Thou that Sleepest" .... Maker
Sermon
Prayer
Hymn
Benediction

First Baptist.

The following is the special Easter music which will be sung to-day in the First Baptist church:

MORNING.

"The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away" .... Woodward
"The Resurrection" .... Dudley
By Quartet, the Misses Woolworth and Parker and Messrs. Tinny and Sloane.
"Alleluia" .... [illegible]
"Resurrection" .... Shelly
Solo by Mrs. O. P. M. Wiley.

In the evening the choir will render Heyser's "Hark Angelic Voices Ring," in addition to the regular music. Mr. Arthur Sloan will also sing a bass solo. At 6 o'clock in the evening the male quartet of the Y. P. S. C. E. will observe the beautiful custom of singing Easter carols from the church tower.

First Presbyterian.

The theme of the pastor's discourse in the morning will be "Faith at the Deserted Tomb," and the following is the programme of special music:

Organ prelude—"In the Morning" .... Edward Grieg
Anthem—"Christ Is Risen" .... Warren
Anthem—"Why Seek Ye the Living Among the Dead" .... Warren
Response—"Sanctus" .... Tours
Carol—"Springtime Birds are Singing" .... Sheppard
Solo—"The Resurrection" .... Shelley
Organ—Postludium .... Whiting

EVENING.

Organ prelude—"Cantabile in G Major" .... Grison
Anthem—"Christ the Lord Is Risen" .... Dudley Buck
Response—"The Lord Is in His Holy Temple" .... Kendall
Scene 1—The Garden of Sorrow.
Recitative—"The Rebuke Has Broken His Heart"
Arioso—"Behold and See If There be Any Sorrow" from "The Messiah"
Scene 2—The Garden of Hope.
Solo—"Every Flower That Blossoms" .... Shelley
Scene 3—The Garden of Joy.
Anthem—"They Have Taken My Lord Away" .... Stainer
Organ postlude, Grand Chorus .... Lemaigre

First Congregational.

At the First Congregational Church the Easter music has been prepared with especial care and will be unusually fine. The following is the programme:

MORNING.

Offertoire .... Batiste
Anthem—"Christ the Lord is Risen" .... D. Buck
Solo—"Christ the Lord is Risen To-day" .... Bogert
Mrs. Judd.
Festival Te Deum in E .... D. Buck
Offertory—Canzonetta No. 3 .... Hollaender
Postlude: Ste. Cecile .... Batiste

EVENING.

Easter Offertoire .... Parker
"They Have Taken Away My Lord" .... Stainer
"O, Risen Lord" .... Barnby
"Christ, Our Passover" .... Sheppard
Offertoire .... Wely
Mrs. Jas. P. Crane, Organist.

St. Stephen's.

The following is the programme of music for the morning service at St. Stephen's on Easter day:

Processional—"The Strife is O'er" .... Palestrina
Easter Anthems .... Ouseley
Te Deum .... Dykes
Jubilate Deo .... Hopkins
Hymn—"He is Risen" .... [illegible]
Gloria Tibi .... Tallis
Hymn—"Jesus Christ is Risen To-day" .... Carey
Ter Sanctus .... Armes
Communion Hymn .... Hodges
Gloria in Excelsis .... Old Chant
Recessional—"Christ the Lord is Risen To-day" .... Havergal

The music is by a vested choir of men and boys, strengthened by women's voices. Mr. Rubin Goldmark has charge of the music.

Grace Church.

The following musical programme has been arranged for this Easter morning service at Grace Episcopal Church, which will be rendered by the surpliced choir of boys and men, assisted by a number of ladies under the direction of A. O. Peinler, choir master; Mr. Fred Pierce, organist.

Organ Voluntary—Andantino .... Schumann
Processional Hymn (115)—"The Day of Resurrection" .... Geo. Edgar Oliver
"Christ Our Passover" .... Elvey
Gloria Patri .... Barnby
Te Deum in D .... Fermin
Jubilate .... Aldrich
Introit Hymn (112)—"Jesus Christ is Risen To-day" from Lyra Davidica
Kyrie Eleison .... Gounod
Gloria Tibi .... Gounod
Hymn (121) "The Strife is O'er" .... Palestrina
Offertory—"Praise Ye the Father" Grand Triumphal Chorus .... Gounod
Sursum Corda .... Pierson
Sanctus .... Wesley
Gloria in Excelsis .... Old Chant
Recessional Hymn (124) .... Hemy
Postlude—Nocturn .... Spohr

Second Congregational.

At the Second Congregational church Mardy D. Ormes will preach morning and evening. In the morning at 11 o'clock the Sunday school will join the congregation in a celebration of Easter day. [illegible] will be baptism of children and singing by the primary department. In the evening there will be an Easter praise service. A male quartet will render two selections. The choir will sing an anthem and Mrs. Tuckerman and Miss Anderson will sing a duet. The evening address will be upon "The History of Easter and the Customs Connected with It."

PASTOR'S DEPARTURE.

Rev. B. B. Burton Takes His Leave Today.

Rev. B. B. Burton, the pastor of the First Christian church, will preach for the last time here this morning, and this afternoon goes to Denver. A reception will be given him at the Central Christian church in that city this evening. From Denver Mr. Burton goes to Iowa, where he joins his wife and then they will take a trip south and into Old Mexico. After that they go to San Jose, Cal., where Mr. Burton takes charge of his new pastorate. He makes an exchange with Rev. J. B. Johnson, and thereby becomes the pastor of the largest congregation of the Christian denomination in California.

Mr. Burton was given a reception at the church last Friday evening when he met the members of the congregation here for the last time in a social way. He has been compelled to make this change by order of his physician, although the congregation made him most flattering inducements to remain. Since coming here in 1893, Mr. Burton has been very successful in his church work. Two hundred members have been added to the church rolls and the church debt has been reduced from $11,000 to $2,100 which the work has been strengthened and uplifted all along the line. His many friends here will wish him success in his new work. A committee from the church has adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, A necessity has arisen by which our beloved pastor, Brother Burton, and wife, are obliged, on account of ill health, to leave the church at Colorado Springs;

Resolved, That we, as a Church, recognize the great work which our beloved pastor has done in this Church by his untiring efforts, and his ready assistance in our financial burdens, which have been so materially lessened during the time of our brother's pastorate;

Resolved, That we do hereby extend to Brother Burton and wife our love, gratitude and heartfelt thanks of this Church for their labors of love, and their untiring devotion to the interest of the Church while among us;

Resolved, That while we part with them with regret and sorrow, we rejoice in the hope that others will be benefited by our loss, and that our kindest regards, our best wishes for their future success and happiness, with our prayers, shall ever be with them;

Resolved, That above resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Church by the church clerk;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brother Burton and wife.

W. H. SUTHERLAND,
J. A. SILL,
J. M. DICKEY.

Real Estate Moving.

A. L. Lawton's real estate agency reports a number of sales yesterday that will go to swell the aggregate. Flora Donnelly bought the place at 126 Pueblo avenue for $900; Pat Finn bought a house and lot on Grant avenue for $1500, and James P. Murphy bought the west half of lot 11, of the White, Wolfe and Sweet subdivision of blocks 259 and 260.

W. E. McLain, the real estate agent, reports the sale of a four-room cottage at 421 E. Willamette for $1100, from Frances Pendleton to John C. Carroll of Hill Top, who will occupy it with his family; also two lots with a three-room cottage at 216 Conejos street from D. M. Couch to Maggie J. Sheldon of Chicago. She will occupy the house after April 15th.

Base Ball News.

Mr. William A. Keys, captain of the Colorado Springs ball team, has reported for duty for the season. The other players will begin to come in this week. Captain Keys played the season of 1892 and 1893 in the Missouri and Kansas State leagues. In 1894 and 1895 he was with the Sherman, Texas, club, which was the pennant winner of the Texas league. Mr. Keys is 25 years old and weighs 161 pounds, and is said to be an all round ball player and athlete. He is not only a conscientious and heady ball player but keeps everyone in a good humor by his coaching. He will be a very popular player.

Manager Mote has decided to offer a season ticket to the lady who comes nearest guessing the total paid admissions in the opening game between Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs on May 9th. All guesses must be in by May, the 6th at noon, and should be sent to H. T. Mote, city.

Plans are now being made to fix up a fine ball park. As soon as it is perfected a full description will be given of the arrangements.

Katie Putnam.

There were four favorites in a certain line of soubrette work who for years held the boards to the exclusion of all comers. They were Maggie Michell, Lotta, Patti Rosa and Katie Putnam. The only one left to the stage is Miss Putnam. Last evening she appeared at the opera house in a play by Charles T. Dazey. In fact Miss Putnam was the first to recognize that now eminent author's work and use his plays. The play that he has written for her is "The Old Lime Kiln," and it is quite in his best vein. The company supporting Miss Putnam is the best that she has ever brought here, and the play was well staged and dressed. As Margery Morris the actress had a part suited to her peculiar talents and made the most of it, singing, laughing and dancing as gaily as of yore. Miss Putnam has the best play that she has ever presented and the best support. The audience was quite large considering the number of attractions just now and all were well pleased.

Still Investigating.

Profs. Strieby and Cajori of Colorado College are still experimenting with the X rays, and getting better results as they become more familiar with the experiments and learn the conditions under which the best results may be had.

In the past week their attention has been directed especially towards those experiments by which the shadowed pictures may be made visible without the use of photographic plates. Certain substances when exposed to the mysterious rays become fluorescent, that is, they shine with a dim light. If then an object is exposed to the X rays and its shadow allowed to fall upon a screen prepared with the sensitive material, the form of the object will become visible. It will make no difference if the rays have to come through a book or a board or any other object that is transparent to the rays.

The Professors have already succeeded in this way in seeing through a living hand, and in the thinner portions of the hand, such as the ends of the fingers, the bones were clearly and distinctly shown. Some new electrical apparatus has been ordered from the East, and additional batteries procured, and when these are put to work it is expected that better results than ever will be obtained.

Mr. Phil Struble begins to-morrow making some improvements in his barber shop on Tejon street. It will be made one of the handsomest places of the kind in the West.

Mr. Frank E. Johnson has sold to F. D. Archularius, the druggist, the eight-room house at 219 East Dale street. Mr. Archularius will occupy the place for a residence.

William Banning and Frank E. Johnson have bought the corner at Nevada avenue and Uintah street, a quarter block, 200x190. They will immediately proceed to build a number of modern houses for investment. This property is in the 1100 block and on the car line, and should sell or rent well.

The police were busy yesterday looking up a gang of hobos that robbed the freight office at Gillett on Thursday night and after being captured there broke out of the jail on Friday night.

VARIETIES.

The export of cheese from Ireland has been falling off enormously, but there has been an increase of cattle.

Dr. Ball, the eminent naturalist, says that the whaling and sealing industries in Alaska are practically exhausted.

The oldest charitable institution in Liverpool is the Bluecoat hospital, founded in 1708 for clothing and educating 10 boys and 10 girls.

An African museum has secured a white rhinoceros, and unlike the proverbial white elephant, this rare beast is stuffed, which makes it inexpensive to keep.

A Baltimore woman who went abroad to find a fortune to which she believed she was heir has returned, and it seems almost unnecessary to say that she returned in the steerage.

"Mamma, why has the month of February 29 days every fourth year?" "What a foolish question! So that people born on the 29th of February can have a birthday once in a while."—(Texas Siftings.

In January, 1852, the weather in England was so mild that strawberries were gathered in some gardens near Tynemouth in the first part of that year, and an apple tree at Wallsend, belonging to Mr. Crozier, was covered with blossoms.

There is great activity in the oil region of Southeastern Kansas, and much is doing, both in the boring of new wells and in the development of wells already put down to oil. Some 200 wells will be opened in that region within the next six months.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Headquarters Democratic County Central Committee of El Paso County, Colorado Springs, April 3, 1896.

In pursuance of the action of the Democratic County Central committee at a meeting held April 2, 1896, a convention of the Democratic party of El Paso county is hereby called to meet at Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 13, 1896, at 2:30 p. m., for the purpose of selecting 22 delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State convention to be held at Denver April 15, 1896, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it. The various precincts in the county will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Precinct No. 1—Eastonville	2
Precinct No. 2—Table Rock	1
Precinct No. 3—Monument	1
Precinct No. 4—Husted	1
Precinct Nos. 5, 6, 7—Colorado City	4
Precinct No. 8—Fountain	2
Precinct No. 9—El Paso	1
Precinct No. 10—Woodland Park	1
Precinct No. 11—Florissant	3
Precincts Nos. 12, 13—Manitou	4
Precinct No. 14 Ramah	1
Precinct No. 15—Sun View	1
Precinct No. 16—Edgerton	2
Precinct No. 17—Calhan	2
Precinct No. 18—Templeton	1
Precinct No. 19—McFerran	1
Precinct No. 20—Falcon	1
Precinct No. 21—Dixie	1
Precinct No. 22—Roswell	2
Precinct No. 23—Palmer Lake	2
Precinct No. 24—Green Mountain Falls	1
Precinct No. 25—Peyton	2
Precinct No. 26—Ivywild	2
Colorado Springs—	
First ward—Precincts 27, 28	7
Second ward—Precincts 29, 30, 31, 40	13
Third ward—Precincts 32, 33, 34	7
Fourth ward—Precincts 35, 36, 37, 41	9
Fifth ward—Precincts 38, 39	5
Precinct No. 42—Anaconda	2
Precincts Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47—Cripple Creek	18
Precinct No. 48—Altman	2
Precinct No. 49 Elkton	2
Precinct No. 50—Goldfield	2
Precinct No. 51—Lawrence	1
Precincts Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55—Victor	6
Precinct No. 56—Gillett	2
Precinct No. 57—Beaver Park	1

The committee respectfully recommends that the several precincts hold their primaries on Friday, the 10th day of April, 1896.

By order of County Central committee.
H. H. SELDOMRIDGE, Chairman.
E. S. COHEN, Secretary.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

HALLETT & BAKER, Undertakers, No. 7 Cascade avenue.

DR W. K. SINTON
Dentist, El Paso block.

Dr. M. H. Smith, dentist, has removed his office to 118 East Kiowa street, opposite Hagerman block.

DR. W. FOWLER,
Dentist.
Rooms in Nichols block, 18 South Tejon street.

G. O. Taylor Whiskies, physicians advocate them.

A LIMITED AMOUNT! OF THE TREASURY STOCK Of some of the Leading Cripple Creek Mining Companies, May be had at ground floor prices by applying to

The Cripple Creek Syndicate Investment Company.

Members Colorado Springs Board of Trade Mining Exchange and Chicago Mineral and Mining Board.

Rooms 22 & 23, 1st Nat. Bank Blk
Colorado Springs, Colo.

References: First National Bank, El Paso County Bank, The Evening Telegraph.

An Excellent Place.

The Metcalf Place Leased by Mrs. Nurtney and Conducted in Elegant Style.

The Metcalf place at 926 North Nevada avenue, has been leased by Mrs. Nurtney and converted into an elegant boarding house. This place is one of the most attractive on North Nevada avenue, and only a short walk from the business portion of the city; it has an east front and southern exposure, and is only a short block from the Tejon street car line. The house has been thoroughly refurnished throughout and is one of the most comfortable and homelike places in the city; it is furnished with all modern conveniences, and parties sojourning in the city for health or pleasure cannot secure a more desirable place at which to stop.

Mrs. Nurtney has also leased the pretty little cottage next door, No. 910 North Nevada avenue, which gives her ample room and grounds to provide for her guests. As to her table, it can be truthfully said that no better can be found in the entire city. It is always provided with the best luxuries the market affords, prepared in the choicest manner.

THE MAY
Miller & Hopkins Hat
20 S. Tejon.

COLISEUM

Hon. Geo. R. Wendling

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LYCEUM COURSE,

Thursday Evening,
April 9th, 1896.

General Admission, 50 Cts.

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For One Week Only.

Imported Clay Worsted Suits made to order	$20.00
Imported Cheviot suits made to order	$15.00
Pants made to order from $4.00 and up	
Overcoats " "	$14.00 "
Full dress suits " "	$35.00 "

We guarantee a perfect fit and good workmanship.

All goods made by us we keep in repair free of charge.

Columbia Tailoring Co.

M. L. LEWIS, Manager.

20 E. PIKE'S PEAK AV.

KEYSTONE

Colorado Springs Greatest Food

EMPORIUM!

AT IT AGAIN.

We carry the largest and best assorted stock of eatables in the city. Our goods are fresh and clean.

WE OFFER.

All packages Coffee	$ .19
3 best brands flour	1.85
4 pckgs Scotch Oats	.25
12 lbs. Scotch Oats (genuine)	.25
7 lbs. Buckwheat (Pure Ohio)	.25
3 packages Sauer's Pancake flour	.25
3 lbs. full Cream cheese (Sharp)	.25
Fresh eggs, per doz	.11
18 lbs. Yellow onions	.25
Tomato catsup, pint bottles	.25
Tomato catsup, gallon cans	.45
Pure Maple sugar, this week	.15

FRESH MEAT AND PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

We are the only market in the city who confines itself to strictly first-class corn-fed Kansas [illegible] meats, and who sells:

3 lbs. Pork sausage for	.25
Best cuts Porterhouse steak	.15
Best cuts Loin steak	.12½
Best cuts round steak	.10
Best cuts Shoulder steak	.06 1-3
Best cut Rib roast	.15
Best cut Mutton chops	.15

We carry a full line of Pickles, both in bulk and bottles, which we offer at the lowest possible cash price.

BREAK AWAY

From the expensive habit of buying goods on time when you can save a week's wages every month by taking cash to a cash store. Give us a trial order.

Ross & Plimpton

119 South Tejon Street.

DANCING...

MRS. WHITBECK'S Spring Term for children in dancing will meet each Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, beginning April 2d.

For further particulars call or address

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Manufacturers of

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Contractors in brick work, plastering and cementing. All kinds of building supplies on hand. Jobbing promptly done.

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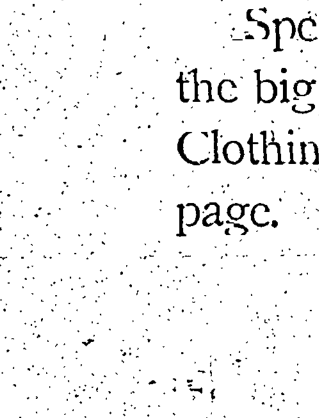
REAL HONEST COMFORT



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Furniture

What suits one won't suit another. The store that has the best and largest assortment is sure to give the best satisfaction. Our furniture store is made up of five crowded floors of new and pretty desirable articles. No second-hand goods are allowed to have a place here. Our stock isn't nearly the biggest and best, but the prices are smallest, quality always considered. Come in any time and see what an up-to-date place this is.

Colorado Springs Furniture Company,

1?? North Tejon Street

Special attention is called to the big advertisement of the May Clothing Company on the 9th page.

THE SOUTH END ADDITION,

LATEST ADDITION TO COLORADO SPRINGS.

Lots Offered on Easy Terms

On Cascade Ave., Tejon St. and Nevada Ave. South of the Railroad.

Also in all parts of Colorado Springs and Manitou for business or residence on easiest terms.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS COMPANY,

Room ?, Gazette Building

OUR SPRING STOCK

Is New, Nobby and Complete.

We are prepared to do fine work and all work is done on the premises. We do not sell or handle misfits. We cut all our orders from full pieces of woolens which we always carry in stock.

CALL AND SEE US FOR AN EASTER SUIT

We guarantee good workmanship and perfect fit.

16 South Tejon Street. H. S. ADLER & CO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

Mines, Stocks, Investments

Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Colorado Springs, April 4.—Undoubtedly the feature of the trading at the association this morning was the tremendous activity of Union. From the very first the stock had a weakish appearance, and this was accentuated as the call proceeded. The first sale was made at 43½ and the next two transactions showed a drop of ¼ and the next sale another drop. And so it went on until at the last it was going freely at from 39½ to 40. All sorts of wild rumors were going the rounds about the stock, and it certainly looked as though insiders were selling, though some say that it is only the manipulation of an alleged pool. The stock had very close to 50,000 sales, and at the actual close of the call had just the semblance of an upward turn, though the trading among outside brokers in the afternoon did not bear out that showing. The action of Union had a very depressing effect on the market, but in spite of the bad feeling Isabella held up well and made as good showing as it did upon the previous day and closes the week a trifle stronger than at the opening. The sales amounted to a little over 6000 shares, all told, and the last transaction in the regular stock was made at 56. Work opened at 12⅞, but was on the toboggan and was soon down to 11 and as low as 10¾, with only an even 10 bid for more. The silvers were both traded in to a small extent, but felt the general depression. Argentum was the brighter of the two, with a good many sales, none of which were consummated at less than 60. Mollie Gibson lost about 5 cents, and was credited with 525 sales at 65. Consolidated held up well considering the general state of the market, and had over 8000 sales at from 16⅛ to 16½, which leaves it practically in the same condition as at the beginning of the week. Portland was fairly active and sold in blocks of from 200 to 1000 shares at prices ranging from $1.40 to $1.46, being considerably weaker at the close than the opening and registering a decline of over 20 cents during the week. Opportunity was taken to knock several stocks during the call, including Mt. Rosa, Oriole and Creede and C. C., but Anaconda remained firm at better than 60, and the same can be said of Prince Albert, Gold and Globe and Golden Fleece, the latter selling higher than for a long time past.

Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum Juniata	59½	60	200
Anaconda	59	61	1821
Cripple Creek Con	16⅛	16¼	800
Favorite	5	8	......
Gold and Globe	22½	23½	500
Gold Crater	....	1.50	......
Golden Fleece	1.73	1.75	300
Ingham Con	....	25	......
Isabella	56	55½	1631
Isabella Stamped	54¼	....	500
Mollie Gibson	65	68	525
Moon-Anchor	70	74	......
Pharmacist	10¼	10½	......
Portland	1.39	1.42	4200
Prince Albert	8	11	2500
Rebecca	5.60	6.00	......
Rubicon	....	21	......
Specimen	9	10½	......
Theresa	....	9	......
Union	39⅞	40	49600
Work	10	11	6000

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alta Monte	....	4	......
Alamo	....	6	......
Bob Lee	1⅛	1¼	......
Banner	....	....	......
C. & C. C.	3⅞	4¼	100
C. O. D.	5	....	......
C. C. Gold Explor.	15½	17½	......
Currency	....	....	......
Croesus	....	2½	......
Fanny Rawlings	10¼	10¾	1000
Findley	....	2¼	......
Franklin	1	1¼	......
Good Hope	1	2	......
Hayden Gold	6	6⅞	......
Ida May	....	15	500
Lillie	7	8½	......
Minton	....	....	......
Marion Gold	1	....	......
Magnet Rock	....	....	......
Mount Rosa	9½	10¾	500
Mobile	....	6	......
New Haven	....	5	......
Oriole	2¾	3¼	2000
Pilgrim Con	3⅞	4¼	......
Silver Gold	....	1¼	......
Trachyte	3½	4	2000

Separate Sales.

The separate sales in the listed stocks were as follows: A.-J., 200 at from 60 to 61½; Union, 49,600 at from 39½ to 43½; Anaconda, 1821 at from 60 to 62½; Consolidated, 800 at from 16⅛ to 16¼; Pharmacist, 500 at 10¼; Gold and Globe, 500 at 22½; Prince Albert, 15,00 at 10; Mollie G., 525 at 65; Portland, 420 at from $1.40 to $1.46; Golden Fleece, 300 at $1.72; Isabella, 631 at from 55½ to 56; Stamped I., 500 at 54¾; Work, 6000 at from 10¾ to 11; Fanny R., 1000 at 10⅝; Creede and C. C., 100 at 4¼; Lillie, 500 at 7¾; Mt. Rosa, 500 at 10; Oriole, 2000 at 3; Trachyte, 2000 at 3½.

Unlisted Stocks.

Anchoria Leland, 200 at $1.98 and $2.
Lottie G., 100 at 1⅞.
Colorado City and M., 1000 at 4½.
Gold King, 750 at 54 and 55.
Enterprise, 2000 at 12¾ and 13.
Gould, 1000 at 10.
Ben Hur, 1000 at 3½.
Golden Age, 300 at 1½.
Jack Pot, 500 at from 7¾ to 8½.
Silver State, 3000 at 1 and 1⅛.
Grotto, 6500 at 1¾ and 1⅞.
Aola, 1000 at 2.

CRITIC'S LETTER.

Colorado Springs, April 4, 1896.

I believe that Mr. Stratton has been reading Critic's letter.

I can imagine him one lazy Sunday afternoon trying to get forty winks on the lounge. I can imagine the disrespectful blue-bottle, which buzzes around millionaires as well as 0 0 0 0 0 aires, buzzing him out of his doze just as he had got to thirty-eight for the third time in succession; and I can further imagine him reaching on the floor for the 16-page Gazette (which had slipped there at twenty-five), and happening on Critic's effusion.

Yes, he read the Critic's letter, for sure, and read that particular part of it which told how money could be saved—i. e., interest earned by leaving ore in the mines for the present, or until such a time as it could be treated at a moderate cost by the smelter, which was to be brought about by the successful operation of the new reduction plants being built, or by competition among themselves. Be that as it may, the Millionaire and the Critic have evidently been thinking along the same lines, which goes to show that the latter is entitled to an Independence or two to his little self.

These remarks are called forth from the fact that Mr. Stratton caused several of his mines on Bull hill to be closed down last week; and, although many blame him and think that this action will depreciate the district, from his point of view it is evidently a good business move, and one that will put thousands of dollars into his pocket.

Mr. Stratton, you know, is causing to have built a large mill or reduction plant on the Independence. We do not know the process, for Mr. Stratton does not say, and Mr. Hoagland and Mr. Joe will not tell. We have learned to respect Mr. Stratton's ability, however, and can feel assured that it will be a success. In this mill or reduction plant it is proposed to treat the production of the Stratton mines in the future, and thereby save many a dollar in the handling, treating, freighting, etc., etc., thereof.

Mr. Stratton has done little else but develop his mines for a long time past. The Lottie we know, by repute, as having rich ore, and the same remark applies to the three American Eagles, Portland No. 1, John A. Logan and Independence. The amount of ore that is now blocked out in these mines must be enormous, and I readily believe the printed statements that as soon as the mill is working that more men will be worked on the properties and more ore shipped therefrom than ever before. As far as tonnage is concerned, comparatively little ore has been shipped from the Stratton mines up to date, but it is all in the mines and will take years to produce.

The work on the mill is being rushed day and night, with W. S. Stratton on deck watching it closely. In 60 days at the most the thing will be in spick and span shape, and then we shall see—what we shall see. In the meanwhile new, heavier and more powerful machinery is being erected at the Independence, the rich man is busier than ever, and the begging letters increase in numbers day by day.

While touching upon the Independence it would be as well to touch upon that absurd rumor, that old chestnut which has been sent on its rounds once again, and which is to the effect that there is no ore in the bottom of the Independence shaft. Taken in a literal sense it is true, but although there is probably no ore in the bottom of the Independence shaft there is plenty of ore alongside of it and below it. The fact is nothing more complicated than this: the Independence shaft is perpendicular, while the Independence vein, the big, rich, ten-foot Independence vein, which has made its owner a millionaire, dips away from this same shaft; so, literally speaking, the shaft is out of ore, although the mine is as great and as rich as ever.

To my Eastern readers, who are not acquainted with even my simple mining phraseology, I would like to explain something further. A straight or perpendicular shaft and a vein dipping away from it are common things in the mining world; and an explanation in simple terms, if I am able to give it, may serve for other cases than the one under discussion. A ladder leaning against a house is as good an illustration as I can think of at present. The ladder we will say represents the vein of ore, and the house and the air the country rock or the non-productive matter of which the hill is formed. At the particular point where the ladder is leaning against the house imagine a rain-water pipe running straight up and down. This will represent the shaft. Instead of the house being 40 feet high we will imagine that it towers up for a distance of 400 feet. At the top of the house the ladder and water pipe meet. But cast your eye down 100 feet from the top and how are the vein and shaft (ladder and water pipe), located? Why, about 15 feet apart. Another 100 feet down, the gap is still greater; and 100 feet more makes it greater still; while on the ground, or at the imaginary depth of 400 feet, the drain pipe and ladder are about 50 feet apart. And then what? Why this: that if the ladder were the vein and the water pipe the shaft, there would not be an ounce of ore in the latter, though 50 feet off the vein is there and larger than it was on the surface. All that has to be done is to cross-cut, or, in other words, run a little tunnel from the shaft to the vein, and there you are. It is the same in the Independence to-day. Understand?

I have just happened on a gilt-edged monstrosity called the San Pedro Mining and Milling company. I call it gilt-edged as the assertions made in the prospectus are grand in their daring and are printed on beautiful gold-glazed paper.

Like many another prospectus of the same character, it starts out by telling some of the wonderful truths in connection with Cripple Creek, the truths that none can gainsay. These truths, these things that are quoted and that have been proven, are put to a bad use, however, as they are the preliminary to a lot of glittering generalities which should never have been put in print and which, though they cannot be classed as absolute lies, are close akin to it.

If a man or a corporation has a prospect or some prospects to work and desires to sell treasury stock with that end in view, neither I, nor any one else, I should think, would have any objection, if it is only done in a legitimate manner. By legitimate, I mean that the proposition must be placed before investors in a straightforward manner; call a spade a spade, make definite assertions and not casual observations which are inclined to make the unacquainted reader think that the proposition laid before him is much more valuable than is in reality the case.

The obverse of this is presented in the prospectus of the San Pedro company, and from which I quote the following:

"The Excelsior mine has been purchased by the San Pedro company, and is located in the richest section of Cripple Creek district, east of the famous Independence mine, and in one year will be a large producer of mineral which will bring our stock to par, and those who buy our stock now will reap a large percentage of profit on their investment."

I will grant that the Excelsior claim may have been purchased by the San Pedro company, but I have never heard of its being a mine, as the promoters of this company choose to call it. I doubt very much if it "is located in the richest section of Cripple Creek district," and I will tell you why I doubt it. Further on you will see that the paragraph from which I quote says that the "mine" is "east of the famous Independence mine." Now only 1500 feet, or one claim's length from Mr. Stratton's well-known and much-advertised mine brings us onto Big Bull hill, which is a very different thing to Battle mountain, only a short distance away and across the draw. It is east of of the Independence mine sure enough, but I challenge anyone to say truthfully that it is the "richest section of Cripple Creek district." Big Bull, you know, is one of the boundaries where the granite formation begins. The values may run into the big hill the same as they do into the granite of Squaw, but it has not yet been proven. My own opinion is that values will be found there sooner or later, but it is entirely a prospective estimation, and it is thus only that should the hill be spoken of.

As to the rest of that paragraph. Well, it is not so bad to us out here, for we read it and laugh and throw it away; but think what effect it has on the ignorant? In one year the investors are led to believe the Excelsior will be a large producer of mineral which alone is to take the stock to par, or $1 per share. Don't you believe it for a minute, dear reader; a mine is not made in a day or a year. There are few instances, even in connection with the great gold camp of Cripple Creek, where stock is selling at par, and where it is the stock is backed by mines of enormous wealth. Union stockholders are receiving dividends every month, but the stock is selling at half the par value. Isabella stockholders are in the same fortunate position, but the price at which the stock can be obtained is a good deal lower than par. Moon-Anchor pays a dividend, but sells below par; and scores of stocks with opportunities far, very far, greater than that of San Pedro are selling freely to-day at from one twentieth to one-half of their par value.

Even were pay ore found in the Excelsior in a year it does not mean that the stock would go to par. There are hundreds (hundreds is no exaggeration), of mines at Cripple Creek with pay ore in sight. Some of them have very large quantities of it, and are accumulating a large treasury fund from profits that are earned, but still the price at which the company's stock is selling is a long way from par.

And then there is another paragraph which contains some lies. This is how it reads: "The property of the company consists of the San Pedro group of fourteen mines, three of which are dividend-paying, situated in the San Pedro mountains, New Mexico, and the Excelsior, in the Victor district, Cripple Creek, Colorado. All this property is listed on the Mining Exchange of Denver, Colorado Springs, Chicago, New York and Washington, D. C."

As to the group of fourteen mines in New Mexico, I know nothing, but I very much doubt the statement, judging by the other statements made in the previous prospectus, that three of them are dividend paying. If they are, why this magnanimity in selling stock to the dear public at the trifle of 25 cents per share? Why dilate so much on the future of a probably-unpatented prospect somewhere east of the great Independence? Far from the stock being listed on any exchange in this city, I have met no one who even knew its name. There is no exchange in Denver called the Mining Exchange of Denver, but the implication is, of course, that it is listed with the Colorado Mining Exchange, which is THE exchange of Denver. The stock is not listed here, and as lies are printed about it being listed in Colorado Springs and Denver, I should want absolute proof that the stock was listed in Chicago, Washington, yes and even New York, before I should feel inclined to believe it.

The prospectus winds up by saying that there is no risk in investing in this stock; but I beg leave to differ, and think that at 25 cents, or any price for that matter, there is a good deal of risk. I can judge only by the prospectus, of course, but that should, after its contents have been analyzed, be enough to convince anyone of the demerits of San Pedro stock at 25 cents per share. Messrs. C. T. Snyder & Co., of 605 6th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., the Eastern brokers of this company, may have gone into this deal innocently enough, and I respectfully call their attention to these facts so that they can get out of it again, or at least alter their manner of inducing the public to purchase the stock. CRITIC.

UNION RUMORS GALORE.

But the Majority of Them Were Not Substantiated by Facts.

The talk of the brokers on the street, in the pit and in their offices was Union. The calamity howlers, the pessimists and the bears had a grand time of it, lower jaws dropping below zero and "I told you so" was passed around as freely as hand bills to a circus.

The pith of the bear talk was that there was something wrong with Union. Some said that the mine or mines belonging to the company had run plumb out of ore in some manner and talked as though they really believed that all the stopes, drifts and shafts that have practically just begun to produce, had suddenly become void of ore.

Others said that only the Porcupine shaft had run out of ore and the evidence (?) in this case as in the other was that the Porcupine workings had been closed down, which, surely, meant something awful.

Yes, that awful thing has happened for President Johnston told a Gazette man yesterday. But the awful thing is going to save the company over $1700 per month, or better than a 1 cent dividend every 12 months. It is this way: The Union company has now made connections between the Porcupine workings and Orpha May workings on several levels, and as all the ore, which, in spite of utterances to the contrary, is still being taken from the Porcupine workings, can be handled by the Orpha May hoist, the Porcupine shaft and with it the steam hoist were closed down. Besides the wear and tear of the plant the company saves a round thousand dollars every month by this arrangement.

As an evidence of the mines being out of ore, the company sent five cars of it to Pueblo last week. The cars contain from 25 to 30 tons each and as far as can be judged by assays it has a greater value than the average shipments that have been made heretofore.

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It is not necessary to be a wizard to foretell the future of Battle Mt. Consolidated. This company now has ownership in 70 acres in inner Cripple Creek, with more to be added. Get in on this stock before the final advance.
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Telephone 273. 25 N. Tejon St.

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References: T. Mellon & Son's Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Exchange National Bank, Colorado Springs, Colo.
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Mines, Stocks, Investments

Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

Colorado Springs, April 4.—Business at the Board of Trade this morning was not very bright, the Cripple Creek market evidently having a depressing effect on traders. Among the listed ones Union caused a good deal of excitement, as it declined in price so rapidly. It was credited with very close upon 600 sales, and its condition can be shown by the fact that not even 40 was bid at the close of the call, as there appeared to be plenty about at that figure, and few who wanted it. The decline is due to some decidedly bearish talk about the stock which was being industriously circulated, and which had its effect on other stock business besides Union. Gold and Globe is always a favorite on this board, and the price of it held up well this morning in spite of the bearish state of the market. It was credited with 500 sales, and at the close of the call as much as 23 was being bid for more. Isabella and Consolidated also held up quite well in price, but neither were very heavily traded in. Among the prospective mines the same conditions were rife, but hardly to such an exaggerated degree. The heaviest seller was Keystone, with a total of 4000 shares, with the quotations well apart at the close, and but little disposition to trade in the stock. The heaviest sellers of the day were found in the miscellaneous stocks, two of which were credited with 20,000 sales and over. These two were Milwaukee and Cripple Creek and Loraine. The last named stock had a total of 25,000 shares which sold at about $7 per 1000, and Loraine had another 25,000 shares to its credit, the selling figures being about $3 per 1000. The other trader in this list was Queen Vic, which appears to be quite popular of late, and which had 300 sales at 3½.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda		07	
Anchoria Leland		2.25	
Argentum Juniata	6½	13	
Bangkok			
Bankers	31	35	
Blue Bird			
C. C. Con	16½	16½	1500
Elkton	1.06	1.15	
Enterprise	12	13	500
Gold Crater			
Gold and Globe	23	24	500
Golden Fleece	1.67		
Gold King			
Garfield Grouse	1		
Isabella	55	56	
Stampede E.	54½	56½	
Ingham Con			
Jefferson			
Mollie Gibson	69	70	
Matoa			
Nugget			
Orphan Bell			
Portland	1.16	1.17	
Pharmacist	10½	11½	
Ribecca			
Theresa	7	10	
Union	38½	40½	
Work	22½		

Prospective Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alamo	5	6	
Acacia			
Ajax			
Blue Bell		6½	
Ben Hur	5	6½	500
Buckhorn		5	
Colo. C. and M.	4	5	
Currency			
Creede and C. C.		4¼	
Des Moines		2	
Dante		5½	
Fanny Rawlings			
Flower of the West		4	
Golden Age	1		
Gould			
Humboldt			
Ida May			
Ironclad			
Ivanhoe			
Jack Pot	7	9	
Keystone	4	5½	4000
Mount Rosa		15	
Monarch			
Mutual			
Ophir			
Pappoose			
Princess		12	
Ramona			
Reno			
Sacremento	7	9	
Temomj	5	7½	

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Aola		2½	
Arequa Savage		4	
American Con	2½	2¾	
Atlantic and Pacific		12½	
Amanda Gold		6	
Alton		6½	
Beatrice Tunnel			
Banner			
Bob Lee	1	1½	
Bonanza King	3	4½	
Boston and Colorado		2	2000
Bonita Gold			
Columbine		2¼	
Copper Mountain	1	1½	
Champagne		.09	
C. K. and N.		.09	
Crescent	.08	.10	
Empress		.05	
Emma Atmee		5	
Empire	1	1½	
Eureka G.	.07	.09	
Findley			
Franklin	1	2	
Golden Eagle	2½	2¾	
Golden Treasure	.05	.06	
Gold Standard			
Henrietta	1	1½	
Hercules			
Hayden Gold		6½	
Kaffirs			
Lottie Gibson	1	1½	
Magna Charta		2	
Montevideo	.07	.09	
Maggie Reeves	.070	.075	
Niagara			
National M. T. Co.			
Park View		1½	
Rattler			
Republic		2½	
Ruth D.			
Red Bird	1½		
Stockholm			
Silver State		1½	
Star of the West		1	
St. L. and C. C. T.	1¾	1¾	1000
Security		.09	
Squaw Mountain		6½	
Sedan		1½	
T. F. T.		8	
Trachyte		3	
Uncle Sam		6½	
Vanity Fair	2		
Virginia M.			
Wheel of Fortune			
Woman's Gold			
Western Union		3	

The following additional sales were also made:

Milwaukee and C. C., 20,000 at $7.00 per 100.

Loraine, 25,000 at $3.50 per 1000.

Queen Vic, 300 at 3½.

Sunrise, 01, asked, 5000.

Winnebago, 8½@9, 2000.

Total sales for the day, 15,...

Ten Cars of Ore.

The thirteen shipment of ore to have been made last Monday from the Moon-Anchor ... was not sent out on account of the blizzard and the failure on the part of the railroad to send an engine for the loaded train. It went out Friday night, however, and in the meanwhile had grown to ten cars, or what is known among railroad men as a train load.

The management is adverse to estimating its value at present, but it may be taken for granted that the ore will not run any less than the previous shipments of this grade.

Nellie V. Shipment.

Returns have just been received from another carload of ore shipped recently by the lessees on the Nellie V. The returns were $85 to the ton, the figure being accounted for from the fact that a good deal of the low grade stuff was included in the shipment which reduced the average. The ... that was hanging around the mine has now all been shipped, so that the returns promise to be higher from now on.

... the average of $250 per ton. There are two cars of high grade ore at the smelters now.

Current News.

Mr. Frank Pettingell is now in Denver. He will probably return tomorrow and leave for Kansas City on Tuesday next.

Mr. F. M. Woods has been in camp some days, and will be there probably another week. He is looking after the various interests of the Woods Investment company and its clients.

The Oro La Platte lode on Galena hill, adjoining the Lucky Boy's Friend on the west, has a streak of ore assaying from $50 to $60 in the shaft, now fifty feet deep. It is owned by the Uncatoyce company and it is proposed to sink the shaft at once an additional fifty feet.

Stanley brothers are developing the Mountain Peak and Gray Eagle lodes on Galena hill by means of a tunnel which is now in 200 feet. A four-foot vein was cut at this point, upon which they are sinking. They have gone down about twenty feet below the floor of the tunnel, and are getting good-looking stuff.

The Grotto is reported to be in rich ore in paying quantities. The property is now being worked under lease by the Bull Hill and Straub Mountain Gold Mining company, who recently equipped the mine with a steam plant of machinery with a stern determination to get the ore that in all probability must be found in that locality. At 130 feet in the shaft an eighteen-inch streak of white tale came in. This has been penetrated five feet, and the streak is proving very rich, showing free gold in the form of wire gold in quantities. Some sylvanite also appears in the quartz adjoining. This, with the strike on the Hannah Bell reported yesterday, is bringing to the front the north and west slopes of Bull in a shape that has long been anticipated.

Ernest Brown, Tom Castleton and Fred Dolph, owners of the Little May, Jr., on Squaw mountain, near the Thompson mine, were happy men yesterday. The cause of their joy was in the fact that at a depth of twenty-two feet they encountered a vein in place in the granite that contained a twelve-inch pay streak from which returns give the neat sum of $3,000 per ton in gold. The vein matter is a crystallized quartz, somewhat smoky and carrying ... white ore—a new formation, yet one which shows the wonderful mineralogical resources of the camp. The Messrs. Brown, Castleton and Dolph working conjointly will keep on sinking, and there is no doubt but that they have a fortune in store. Samples of the ore that had been roasted were exhibited in The Journal office last night, and the bubbles of gold on the pieces were so thick and rich that one party looking on sighed.—(Journal.

Down the Stack.

John Douglass took the toboggan slide of his life yesterday afternoon. There were several queer incidents connected with his slide, but the queerest of all is that he should be alive now to tell about it.

Douglass is a mechanic from Denver, who has been working on the new machinery being put up at the Independence mine. Yesterday he was putting up one of the new smoke stacks, which had reached a height of about seventy feet, when it became necessary for someone to be on top to fix the guys, and accordingly Douglass climbed up and righted things. He was sitting on the edge of the stack, prior to starting down, when suddenly, from some unknown cause, the whole great structure began to sway and an instant later started to fall with a mighty crash.

Then it was that Douglass demonstrated that he has a special providence that watches over him, for instead of falling overboard as an ordinary man would have done, Douglass started to slide down the inside of the pipe. Down he went, bumpety, bumpety bump, and as the top of the pipe struck the ground Douglass emerged from the bottom of it, slightly disfigured but still in the ring. The whole length of pipe collapsed as it struck the ground, and if Douglass had lingered for two seconds on the way down, when he walked out of that pipe he would have been "the deadest man that ever lived."

His injuries were principally a dislocated ankle, a slight cut over the brow, and various and variegated bruises all over his anatomy.

He shipped what was left of himself to his home in Denver on the yesterday afternoon train.—(Cripple Creek Times.

EASTERN MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, April 4.—Money on call 3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88@4.88¼ for 60 days and $4.89@4.89½ for demand. Posted rates $4.89@4.90; commercial bills $4.87@4.87½. Bar silver 68; Mexican dollars 54½. Government bonds steady; State bonds dull; railroad bonds active and strong. Silver at the board was neglected.

Considering that it was a holiday here and the fact that London exchange did not open today, the stock market was fairly active today. In addition the tendency of speculation was strong and any number of the leading issues touched the best figures of the week. The strength of the market in the face of the announcement of a probable shipment of one million gold by Tuesday attracted attention. So far as the shipment is concerned, it is stated that the gold will not be put on board until the last moment and if there should be any material increase in the supply of bills Monday the shipment will be cancelled. If the gold is forwarded it will be for the simple reason that the exporters are unable to procure the bills needed to make their settlements abroad. The comparatively heavy decrease in the bank reserve which brings the amount held in excess of 25 per cent required by law down to $17,...,... had no influence. In fact, operators were disposed to look upon the bright side of things and were quick to take advantage of the favorable developments of the day.

Among these may be noted the splendid traffic returns of the St. Paul road, and the advance of 25 cents per ton in iron made by the Tennessee Coal and Iron company. Manhattan was quite a bull card, rising from 105½ to 108⅛ on reports that the company will secure important privileges from the city in connection with the Brooklyn bridge traffic. Metropolitan traction, on the other hand, fell from 105¾ to 103⅞ on the talk about a strike of the company's employes in this city.

Bonds were active and strong. Total sales were $1,378,000.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, April 4.—Wheat was boomed to-day on a rumor that the Ohio state report showed a condition of 57 per cent. The report, however, will not be issued until Monday. The same rumor was in circulation on Thursday and caused firmness in prices on that day. There were no English or French cables, those countries still enjoying a holiday. Berlin quoted ½ mark advance. Atlantic exports for two days were light at 29,540 bushels.

Corn obtained benefit from the strength of wheat, but was not unusually active. A quiet business was transacted, which was principally local and scalping, private holders operating a lot with a view of securing profits on their investments. There were no Liverpool cables. Receipts were 173 cars. No corn was inspected from store. Export clearances were 174,628 bushels. Estimated receipts for Monday 175 cars.

CLOSING PRICES.

Wheat—April 63⅞@64, May 63⅞@64, July 64⅝@65.

Corn—April 29⅝, May 29¾, July 30⅞, Sept. 31⅝.

Oats—April 19⅝, July 20@20⅛, Sept. 20¾.

Pork—May $8.62½, July $8.62½.

Lard—May $5.05, July $5.17½.

Ribs—May $4.75, July $4.65.

D. G. C. Mac Neil, Mining stock broker, room 15, Midland block.

G. O. Taylor Whiskies, give the debilitated new life.

Colorado Springs Stock Exchange

Mines.

Golden Fleece, $1.75@$1.75, 500.
Garfield Grouse, 36@37½, 2000.
Jefferson, 19@21, 600.
Isabella, 55@56, 600.
Pharmacist, 10½@11, 2000.
Union, 40, bid, 500.

Prospects.

Arcadia, 5½@3, 400.
Acacia, 2¾ asked, 500.
American, 2½@3, 500.
Bob Lee, 1½@1¾, 500.
C. C. and M., 4¾@4¾, 12,000.
Golden Age, 1½@2, 600.
Uncle Sam, 6½ bid, 50,000.
Hayden Gold, 5¾@6¼, 5000.

Unlisted.

Aetna, $7.50@$10, 1000.
Golden Treasure, $7.50@$8, 15,000.
Henrietta, 1½@1¾, 5000.
Little Pittsburg, $5@$5.75, 2000.
N. Y. and C. C., $1.25 bid, 1000.
San Bernardino, $2.50@$4, 1000.

H. L. FAGIN. ...

H. L. FAGIN & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS.

Money loaned on approved securities. Stocks carried on margins.

Members of Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Weekly Market Letter Free upon Application.

Telephone 148. No. 15 N. Tejon St

Electrical Supplies.

Electric Light Wiring and Fixtures.

TELEPHONES.

Gladiator Bicycles.

Jeanne & Alling.

126 PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

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PATENT ATTORNEY.

Rooms 8 and 9, Exchange Block.

Land Office Attorney,

Mining Patents and Mining Deals.

All Business Executed Promptly.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS NURSERY.

24 GREENHOUSES.

Cut Flowers a Specialty.

Large and fine stock of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, including hardy roses, vines, small fruits, hedge plants, sweet briar, California Privet, Honey locust. Also choice collection of hardy flowering plants, such as Phlox, Paeonies, etc.

WILLIAM CLARK, Propr.

Cor. Platte and Wahsatch

Dog Licenses

ARE DUE

April 1, 1896.

Tags are now ready at the city treasurer's office. Attend to it at once and save additional expense.

MOSES T. HALE,

City Treasurer.

N. LEIPHEIMER,

Banker and Broker.

Member the Colorado Springs and Denver Mining Exchange.

Telephones 204 and 231.

Room 49, Bank Blk.

STOCKS BOUGHT ON MARGIN

The Colorado Springs Academy for Boys

Founded by REV. W. H. W. BOYLE.

Thorough instruction. Methods adapted to the individuality of each pupil. Prepares for college or business. A limited number of home pupils received. Spring term begins March 30, 1896. For descriptive circular apply to J. P. WALTON, Principal, 31 W. Bijou St.

JOHN QUINLAN

Real Estate Bargains

IN

Colorado Springs & Colo. City

Room C, Exchange Bank Block

Pike's Peak Avenue Entrance.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

LOOK HERE!

200

FINE RESIDENCE LOTS

within ten minutes walk of business center from $75 to $125, from 10 to 20 per cent. cash, balance $10 per month. This property cannot be duplicated in the city for one third more money, and if you will build you can make your own terms. These lots will double in value in less than three months. A fine speculation.

MOUNT & MOTZ, Sole Agt.

104 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

Torrington

THE NEW AND ACTIVE TOWN

In the Mountains of the Manitou Park and West Creek Districts.

...TOWN LOTS FOR SALE...

At the office of WM. A. OTIS & CO., Colorado Springs, Colo. Or, FRANCIS GILPIN, Manager at Manitou Park Hotel.

TELEGRAPH AND P. O. ADDRESS, WOODLAND PARK, COLO.

Torrington is the center of the most active prospecting. It is the outlet for the

WEST CREEK AND FRONT RANGE DISTRICTS.

Controls its own water supply. Faces Lake Torrington, a body of water covering 20 acres. Ideal climate. Now the center of great mining activity. Ample accommodations for persons desiring to purchase or investigate. Telephonic communications to Torrington to Western Union office at Woodland Park.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

THE OLDEST AGENCY IN THE CITY.

Just a few Snaps I have on my Books for Sale on Easy Terms.

Almost new 8-room house with bath, furnace, lights, lot 50x125, on Monument street, $5000
Almost new 8-room, lot 50x190, good lawn and shade trees on N. Wahsatch ave., $4200
A good 7-room house with bath, large barn, lot 50x190, on East Willamette ave., $2500
A nice neat little home on Limit st., West Side, four rooms and bath, nice lawn, lot 84x124 completely furnished, all for $2000
Four room house on Washington avenue, full lot, $1600
Five room house on Washington avenue, full lot, $2300
Nine room house on Washington avenue, full lot, $2500
Three room house on Grant avenue, full lot, $ 700
Seven room house on Grant avenue, full lot, $1400

And others too numerous to mention. Will give special inducements in West Colorado Springs lots to parties wishing to build houses. Always glad to show property. Call and see me. If you have houses to rent or property to sell list it with me. I also represent the largest and best line of insurance companies in the city.

A. L. LAWTON,

Money to Loan on Real Estate Security. No. 17 East Pike's Peak Avenue.

THE

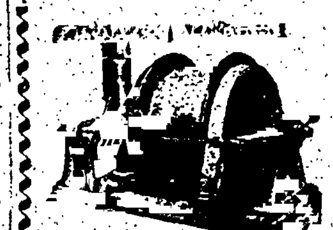
Hassell Iron Works Co.

18-24 W. Huerfano St.

Manufacturers of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

IRON WORK



HORSE POWER AND STEAM

Hoisting Machinery

MINE SUPPLIES.

WIRE OFFICE

RAILINGS, ETC.

Cheapest and Most Durable Wire Fence Made.

Call and examine our Wrought Iron Fence

FREYSCHLAG & CO.,

MINING STOCK BROKERS.

Members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Reliable information concerning mines and mining stocks furnished free.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE 270.

Post Office Box 563. Room 12, Hagerman Block.

Why Pay Rent

When we can sell you a house for only a trifle more than you are now paying in rent?
We offer a brand new 8 room house close in for $4000.
An elegant stone house on Colorado Avenue, $5500
A lot on Nevada ave. in 1500 block for $1250. This is a snap and will not last long.
A lot on North Tejon, $900. East front.

VERNER Z. REED & CO.,

Real Estate, Mines, Loans & Insurance.

28 S. Tejon St. Telephone 207.

MORT PARSONS,

Member of Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

Real Estate and Mining Investments

IMPROVED AND VACANT LOTS FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

114 East Pike's Peak Avenue. (Front Office.)

NOTARY PUBLIC. P. O. BOX 384.

JOHN LENNOX,

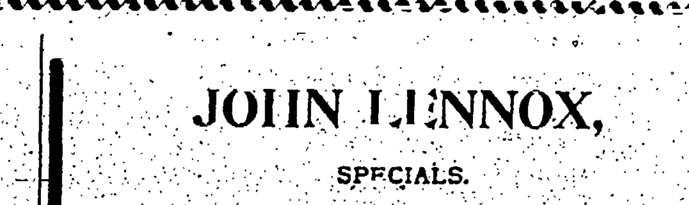
SPECIALS.

Folding Beds. | MANTELS | Screens & Easels

Upholstered and Cobbler Rockers, $1.00 and upwards.

Columbia Rolling Chairs for sale or rent.

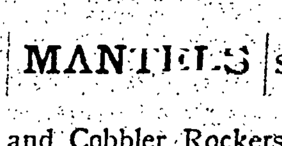
120 S. Tejon St.



If you have lost faith in hose and want something just "as good as mother used to make," go to

E. S. BUMSTEAD & CO.

110 N. Tejon St.



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NO. 7 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain & Provisions. Mining Stocks a Specialty.

Private wires to New York and Chicago.
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MITCHELL & McCALL,

MINING STOCK BROKERS.

Members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange and the Gold Exchange at Cripple Creek. Approved Stocks Carried on Margin.

Telephone 148. P. O. Box 892. 15 N. Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo

N. H. PARTRIDGE. W. D. STORER

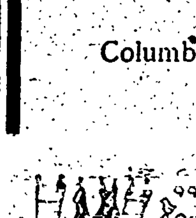
PARTRIDGE & STORER

Mines and Mining Stocks

MEMBERS OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING EXCHANGE.

References: M. Bolles & Co., Boston, Adams, Kellogg & Mason, New York, El Paso County Bank.

ROOM 41 BANK BLOCK. P. O. BOX 827



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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Harness & Trunk Factory

15 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

Call and examine my complete line of BICYCLES

Bismark, Hoffman, Geneva, Gales, Manhattan, Gotham,

Full line of Men's, Ladies' and Children's. Ranging in price from $10 to $100.

Repairing promptly attended to.

INSURANCE

of all kinds at the

WILLIAM G. SHAPCOTT Agency.

111 East Kiowa St.

SEE HIM BEFORE INSURING. IT WILL PAY YOU.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE GAZETTE.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological report is [illegible] Weather Bureau. Observations recorded in local time:

April 3, 6 p. m., to April 4, 6 p. m.

Temperature at 6 a. m.	29
Temperature at 12 m.	56
Temperature at 6 p. m.	48
Maximum temperature	60
Minimum temperature	25
Mean temperature	45
Max. barometric pressure, inches	24.10
Min. barometric pressure, inches	24.07
Mean velocity of wind, per hour	5
Max. velocity of wind, per hour	18
Relative humidity at 6 a. m.	65
Relative humidity at 12 m.	27
Relative humidity at 6 p. m.	53
Mean relative humidity	48
Mean dew point	25
Precipitation in inches	0

Weather Indications.

Washington, April 4.—For Sunday—Fair; warmer; easterly and southerly winds.

Miss Florence Keys of Denver is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. W. Eistun, over Sunday.

New students are being added daily to Gunn's Commercial College, Midland block.

The Christian Endeavorers of the First M. E. church gave a social at the Pritters' home Friday night.

Coroner Marlow is going to Cripple Creek this morning to investigate a sudden death last evening.

Mr. J. C. Glover of the San Juan Prospector, accompanied by his mother, are visiting relatives in the city.

Barnes & Son put in a new Hall safe yesterday and were compelled to take out a part of the wall to get at it.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. T. Rutter and sister Mrs. O. B. Caldwell, moved to 1209 North Nevada avenue from 329 North Weber street.

V. Z. Reed let a contract yesterday for a $,000 shingle cottage of pretty design, to be located on Jefferson avenue, North End addition.

Advance sale of seats for George R. Wendling's lecture in the Lyceum course, will occur at the Coliseum box office next Tuesday morning.

The Rio Grande sells tickets to Denver at the cut rate for 7:55 and 9:43, morning trains, to-day. Tickets must be purchased before 9 o'clock.

Marshal Bell of Victor had to be called in to quell a disturbance behind the scenes during the engagement of the Mahara minstrels at that place.

Four more students of Gunn's Commercial College have accepted positions as bookkeepers and stenographers within the last week; Midland block.

Mr. W. W. Arnold was called east last evening to Rushville, Ind., by the serious illness of his father, one of the pioneer physicians of that State.

Mr. C. C. Little, vice-president, and Eugene Harbeck, manager of the western department of the Phoenix Insurance company, are guests at The Antlers.

A special business meeting of the executive board of the El Paso County Christian Endeavor Union has been called for Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. parlor.

The University Extension lecture will be omitted next Monday and the closing lecture of the course will be delivered April 13, by Professor Ahlers, upon "Modern French Novelists."

Ramona Chapter No. 5, Order of the Eastern Star, will give a social to-morrow evening, April 6th, in Masonic hall. All Masons and their families are cordially invited.

The agents of the railroads that have been engaged in the rate war throughout the State, received notice last evening that the war is to be declared off this morning, some kind of a settlement having been made yesterday.

Mr. H. H. Whitlock of Omaha, general western agent of the Delaware Insurance company of Philadelphia, is spending a few days in the city visiting old friends and looking up insurance matters.

In the first division of the District Court yesterday a change of venue was granted in the case of Stewart vs. the city of Colorado Springs, and the case was sent to Pueblo county for trial. It is a suit growing out of the water rights in Bear creek.

The Lookout committee of the Christian Endeavor society of the Lutheran church will give a reception to associate members in the chapel on Monday evening. All members of other societies and young people generally are invited.

Mr. A. O. Pointer has recently become interested with the McIntyre Insurance Agency at 111 East Kiowa street, where he will be glad to meet his friends. Is also resident agent for the New York Life Insurance company.

Justice Harper of Denver, who has been much in the public prints of late, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement on Friday. Harper about six years ago lived in Colorado City, and was quite well known around here.

The county clerk was kept busy issuing marriage licenses yesterday. They were as follows: Vincent Wheeler of Divide and Florella A. Bishop of Table Rock; to Perry S. Gortner and Maude McVickers of Cripple Creek; to Joseph Davis of Cripple Creek and Jessie Riecke of Chicago; to James W. Shreve of Cripple Creek and Eva Baker of Ogden, Utah.

The musicale and yu-che-loo announced to take place at the home of Mrs. Nnchols has been changed to the M. E. parsonage next Tuesday evening, April 7th. Among the soloists will be Mrs. Frowine of Manitou and Miss Crane of this city. There will also be a Chinese lantern drill by a company of young ladies in costume; admission 25 cents, including refreshments.

The famous preacher, Sam Jones, has lately been holding meetings in his old home at Atlanta, Ga., and has been speaking to audiences of vast people. Mr. Jones is to be here on the 16th and 17th of the month at the Coliseum and will deliver two of his most famous lectures. One will be on "Character and Characters," and the other on "Manhood and Money."

The board of pardons at Denver on Friday evening heard evidence in the case of Robert J. Lyons, who asked for a pardon. Lyons is serving a sentence for leading the assault on the Strong mine. About four hours were spent in hearing the evidence as to Lyons's character and reviewing the testimony in the case. The Governor took the matter under consideration.

The county Democratic convention meets on the 13th to select delegates to the State convention. Mr. H. H. Seldomridge, who has been the leader of the simon-pure Democracy of the county for the past four years in El Paso, has announced himself a candidate for delegate before the State convention to the national convention. He will undoubtedly have the solid delegation from this county to the State convention and his chances are thought to be good. His

---

Awarded
Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

long and never failing service to the party in this State and county, under very trying circumstances will undoubtedly be recognized.

We feel like complimenting Baker & Co. on their very successful Easter offering. Their store was crowded with people the whole day and many were the expressions of surprise from their customers. The flowers were beautiful, scenting the whole store, and produced a fine effect when combined with their large stock, very prettily arranged. Baker & Co. certainly deserve to be placed at the head of the list.

About May 1st Collier's new map of Cripple Creek mining district will be put on sale, showing bird's eye view of the mountains with patented claims shown in red letters and producing mines in black letters, with shaft houses and log cabins; including territory two miles north of Gillett and showing Nipple mountain, Cow mountain and Mount Pisgah. It will sell for $1, and will be called a combination map.

Local Stamp Collectors

Will find Mr. Zahn, of Pierce & Zahn, at the Elk hotel Monday all day. Please take note of this. Mr. Zahn has a nice lot of stamps to sell.

A Good Report.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the stockholders of the Assurance Savings and Loan association of Colorado Springs, Colorado, to examine the accounts and securities of said association, hereby report:

1. That we have examined the books and accounts of said association and found them neatly and accurately kept, and the system of book-keeping peculiarly and admirably adapted to the use of such an association.

2. That we have carefully examined the securities of the association, consisting of first liens on improved real estate in Colorado Springs and vicinity, and consider the security in each case good and sufficient and ample to protect the association under all circumstances.

3. That we have examined the details of the expense account, and find nothing in it to criticise, or call in question, and we find that the affairs of the association have been carefully, judiciously and economically managed in every way.

THOS. J. FISHER.
WM. C. BISPHAM.
ROBERT H. RUSSELL.

J. Allen Smith, dentist, will on the 10th inst., move his office from the First National Bank building to No. 20 N. Tejon street, opposite North Park.

If you intend to build, don't fail to see Mermillod's fine line of mantels, tiles and fireplace specialties, before placing your contracts.

If you want your copying done promptly and correctly, take it to No. 4 Pike's Peak avenue.

See Ashby's display of solid silverware to-day.

Hibbard & Co.'s store will be closed Monday morning until 5 o'clock. See their "adv."

The Colorado Commercial College

Is the only one in El Paso county furnishing both universal and expensive key-board typewriters, together with practical, individual training.

Art Needlework.

Miss Dickinson is still at 104 East Boulder, corner Tejon, with the beautiful needle work from New York. Don't fail to visit this lovely display. Stamped work for sale. Lesson given.

Easter cards at Low's.

Dr. W. L. Bartlett, dentist, 19 East Kiowa, opposite Woman's Exchange.

Brownies at the Folks matinee to-day. 10 cents.

Prayer and Hymnals at Low's.

The Dairy Lunch Room,

115 East Huerfano Street.

Good coffee, home made pies a specialty. Regular meals 15c.

The McGregor Cafe moved to 117 East Pike's Peak, are doing a better business than ever because they have more and better room, so can do more for their guests.

Superfluous hair removed at Mrs. A. B. Lengel, millinery, 24½ N. Tejon St.

New Tablets at Low's.

If you are thinking of buying a watch or nice silverware, it will pay you to call and see Goodspeed's special sale this week.

The Fullerton Consumption Cure.

Nice clock for sale at Ashby's that chimes every quarter hour.

Refrigerators in good assortment and correct prices at John Lennox's.

Big Excursion

To North Cripple in the West Creek country, to-morrow and Monday at 11 o'clock, from the Midland depot, including ten miles stage drive through pine and spruce forests. Only $2 for round trip.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with a severe cough or cold. It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs and never fails to give immediate relief.

O. O. Taylor whiskies, not excelled in Purity.

Graduate Optician

ASHBY, the jeweler, has his stock replenished after the holidays. See him for birthday and wedding presents if you want the best.

ASHBY'S, Opposite Post Office.

BARGAINS! LOOK AND READ.

9 room modern house on Dale......$7500
8 room modern house on Dale......7700
8 room modern house on Columbia 4700
9 room modern house on Weber st. close in......7500
Also a number of good lots. Call and see me.

12½ S. Tejon. W. C. JOHNSTON.

HENRY LeB. WILLS. ELLIS L. SPACKMAN.

HENRY LeB. WILLS & CO.,

Special

A fine corner on Cascade avenue in lower part of north end addition, 100x90, - - - $2500

Sweet Peas

SHOULD BE PLANTED NOW

We have a large stock of choice varieties.

W. N. BURGESS.

WE SELL

SIX COLORS FOR 5 CENTS.

Grebe & Gutmann

Prescription Druggists,

130 North Tejon St.

Where Will You Take It?

This question often arises after you have consulted the best (not the cheapest) physician you know, and have received his prescription.

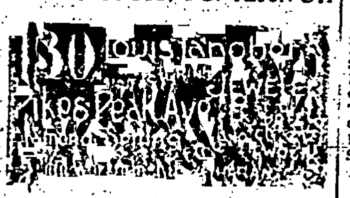
It should go to the best druggist you know—one who will use only the right kind of drugs, and will not try to fill it if he hasn't the right kind.

It should go to the druggist who will exercise the greatest care in getting the right drug, and the right quantity, and will go over his work several times to be sure he is right.

We conduct our prescription business as the best druggist should, and this is an answer to the question, "Where will you take it?"

Baker & Co.

DRUGGISTS, 8 S. TEJON ST.



D. Schuyler Banta. Herbert Parsons

BANTA & PARSONS,

Civil and Mining Engineers & Surveyors

118 S. Nevada Ave.

Maps, plans, specifications and contracts furnished for all engineering work. Town sites and mining claims surveyed and located. Water works and sewerage. Railroads located and constructed.

Manicuring and Hairdressing.

MISS McINTIRE,

18 East Kiowa Street.

BRANCH—Manitou Bath House.

Attention!

For sale at a bargain, one of the best paying clothing and gent's furnishing stores in Cripple Creek.

Some fine north end residences, close in:

A fine lot on North Weber st.......$ 900
A six room cottage on High st.......1800

Dealers in Mines and Mining Stocks.

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SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES ARE NOW READY AT

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Next to First National Bank.

While Thinking

of the necessities of life turn to our large advertisement on page 13 and meditate on our line of cigars.

Sugar—18 lbs.	$1.00
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Butter—Elgin Creamery	.30
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" Kansas, 100 lbs.	2.75
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Potatoes—Late Ohio, per 100 lbs.	.75
3 Cans Guaranteed Corn	.25
2 Cans Guaranteed Tomatoes	.25
3 Cans Guaranteed String Beans	.25
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1 Gal. Can Apricots, Peaches, Pears Plums or Grapes	.30
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10-lb. pail Hammond's Pure Lard	.90
Pickled Pork, Hammond's, per lb.	.11
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Cudahy Sliced Bacon, in ½-lb boxes	.17
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Mocha and Java Coffee, the finest line in the city......35, 40 and	.45
Crushed Mocha and Java	.15
Arbuckles, Lyon and XXXX, 2 pck	.45
Maple Syrup, gal. can	1.00
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7 lbs Pure Pa. Buckwheat Flour	.25
5 lbs Choice Raisins	.25
Fancy Cala. Layer Raisins, per lb.	.20
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Herkimer Co., N. Y., cheese, per lb	.20
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Sardines, per box, from......5 to	.40
Figs, Cooking, per lb	.10
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Turkish Imported, per lb.	.25
Oranges, per doz......20, 30 and	.40
Lemons, per doz......25 and	.35
Soap—White Russian, 27 bars	1.00
" Denver Water White, 25 bars.	1.00

Palace Grocery,

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The Every Day Prices of the

Three Rule Grocery Co.

March 18th.

Merit Creamery Butter	[illegible]
Choice Navel Oranges, per doz.	.20
2 dozen Fresh State Eggs	.25
3 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee	1.00
Gasoline, per gal.	.20
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CHINA JIM,

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We have just received our second shipment of

Spring Capes, Ladies' Suits and Separate Skirts.

The assortment of above goods is very complete and prices very low.

High Novelties in Black and Colored Wool Dress Goods. New Silks.

Our new bicycle suiting is the proper thing. Come and see it. We are showing an immense assortment in wash goods, in Dimities, Printed Organdies, Linens, Foreign Ginghams and Percales.

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Your Old Silk Dress

can be made into a most stylish costume by the use of a few yards of one of those

Elegant All-over Laces Chiffons or Nets.

A new lot just put in, sale including

POINT d'ESPRIT in black, white and all colors
EMB. CHIFFON " " " "
TUSCAN NETS in black only.
EMBROIDERED NETS in newest designs.

Bear in mind the choicest patterns are always sold first.

That immense line of

Sample Capes, Jackets and Suits

Received last Friday will be on exhibition three days longer, when those not sold will be returned to the manufacturer. You should not miss this opportunity to get your pick of the largest and finest line ever shown here.

ALL KINDS OF SILK AND WASH WAISTS.

N. B. 2 cases, 36 in. French Percales, nearly all dark colors, just received.

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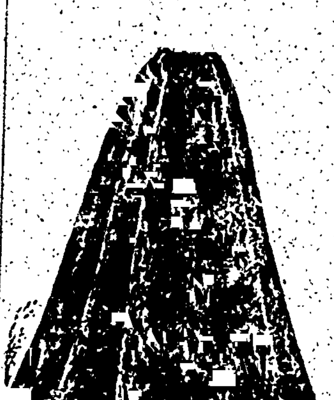

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Suits, Capes AND SKIRTS.

The most complete stock of SHIRT WAISTS made.

The Wilbur Dry Goods Co.

CHAS. P. BENNETT. LAURENCE L. CHAPLIN.

$1,200
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Modern Homes 6 to 9 rooms. Convenient to Business.

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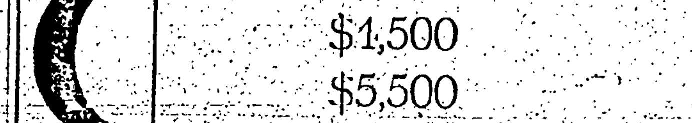
The Tobacco used in this Cigar is the best we can buy in Cuba.



The Antlers is equal to any that are imported.

Manufactured by SCHIELE BROS., Colorado Springs, Colo

FOR SALE.

5 roomed house and full lot, $1000.
3 roomed house and full lot, $1000.
4 roomed house and full lot, worth $1300.
One 4 roomed and one 5 roomed house in fine location, north, with stable and 60x190 feet of ground, $2200.
27x190 on East Boulder, $900.
3 roomed house, pantry, full lot, $1000.
House of 12 rooms, hall heat, water and electric light, full lot, elegant stable, everything strictly modern, $[illegible].

Money to [illegible] Quantities to Su[illegible]ers.

J. P. CURTIS & CO.

Room 33, Bank Block

For Pure Home-made Lard go to

Sincy & Herman,

(Successors to Sterk & Sincy.)

Also all best cuts of Eastern Corn fed Beef, Pork and Mutton.

FISH, GAME & POULTRY.

Ranch Eggs, Creamery Butter and Green Vegetables.

We handle only the best of everything

CITY MARKET,

11 South Tejon St. Telephone 67.

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All Styles of Riding Taught.

Saddle Horse Livery. Perfectly safe and reliable Horses for Ladies and Children.

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El Paso Stables.

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MANTELS,

TILES AND EVERYTHING FOR FIRE PLACES.

20 E. Kiowa. A. Mermillod.

Bamboo Furniture.

New stock now ready for inspection. Work to order a specialty.

129 North Tejon Street.

H. P. SCHWAMB.

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Capital - $100,000
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D. M. Holden, Pres.; A. S. Holbrook, Vice Pres.; David Heron, Cashier.

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[Part Two.] # COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE. [Pages 9-16]

NUMBER 5587. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, APRIL 5, 1896.---SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Our Easter Bells Ring for All | Easter is a Symbol of Spring

Never in the history of our store has there been such an opportunity to select from so large an invoice of Stylish Spring Goods suitable for men, boy's and children's wear.

A Cheerful Call to Easter Bargains.

NEVER SO GOOD. NEVER SO CHEAP.

A Burst of Sunlight Bargains

It is a poor dollar that comes to us at a cost of a customer's satisfaction. We do not want it. We always make a square and fair deal that brings you to us the second time. All we ask is an inspection. Remember our maxim and keep it handy.

"Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back." Come here every day this season for practical lessons in true economy. The new things in up to date clothing, Spring 1896, are things of beauty and priced at our well known low prices. They bring joy forever to the hearts of money savers.

THE MAY ONE PRICE CLOTHING COMPANY

No. 20 South Tejon Street. THE ONLY ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS IN EL PASO CO. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

SPEAKER REED DETERMINED.

He Wants Congress to Adjourn Quickly.

AND THE END IS IN SIGHT.

The Regular Appropriation Bills Are Smaller Than Usual—But There Will Be Liberal Provision For the Navy—Things Congress Has Done.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Congress has done the bigger part of its work and the end is dimly in sight. When Tom Reed declared that we should part in early May, there was a derisive smile, but skepticism is giving way, and even Joe Cannon, who nearly always expects a long session, now thinks he will get home in time to "plant for late potatoes in the dark of the moon, when the dogwood is in bloom," which is the old Dutch rule. Mr. Cannon further says, as he did two years ago, that the American people must make up their minds to $1,000,000,000 congresses as the regular thing, and verily it looks like it, and more also. The estimates for the coming fiscal year were $507,000,000, including the sinking fund, and the appropriations will certainly reach $514,000,000 and may run over it, as the big fight on naval affairs is still to come.

Of the 13 regular appropriation bills all are practically made up except the general deficiency, which, as a sort of dragnet, must come in late and last. Eight went through the house easily and five through the senate. Then the agriculture bill stuck in conference, as the house wouldn't accede to the raise therein made by the senate. Except in naval, there has been no great struggle in committee over the bills, and the old trick of counting the national expenses high or low by adding in or leaving out the amount the postal service costs over what it earns is done away with. Congress always counted the postal appropriations as a part of the nation's expenses, but the secretary of the treasury did not, and hence there was a discrepancy which puzzled new members of congress and led to flat contradictions among public speakers. The Fifty-first congress, therefore, inserted a clause in the postal appropriation bill directing the secretary to count it regardless of postal receipts, and their order was made permanent law by one of the Dockery commission bills in the Fifty-third congress.

Needs of the Navy.

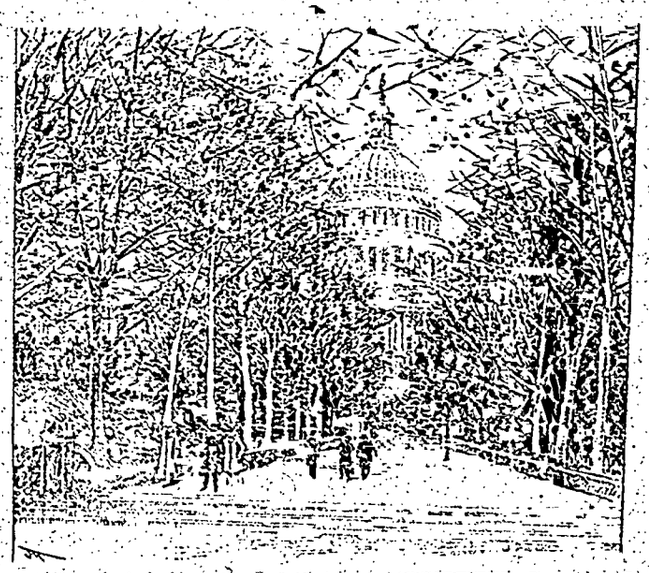
There was a prolonged and very spirited struggle in the house committee on naval affairs, which may be renewed in congress. Amos Cummings, who was chairman of the committee in the Fifty-third congress and doubtless knows more about the navy than any other Democrat in this house, or at least they all say so and follow his lead, struggled earnestly for six battleships and was supported by all the Democrats and one Republican. This one being Mr. Hanley, the boy of the Indiana delegation, illustrates the fact that the young fellows from the west are as a rule as enthusiastic for the navy as any of the sea coast members. Even as it was the matter was only decided against the six ships by the explicit statement of Chief Hichborn of the bureau of construction that the armor plate plants now at work could not turn out enough armor to keep pace with the building of more than four ships. Mr. Cummings is most intensely in earnest on this subject and contends that the production of armor plates could easily be increased to the required amount and Secretary Herbert in a general way agrees with him. Mr. Cummings gave me a great mass of facts and figures on the subject, especially proving in his opinion that the delay in finishing the Oregon, which was charged to inability of the armor plate works to keep up, was really caused by the lack of a penalty clause in the contract. I suppose, however, that the figures would only have interest for a few experts.

The bill comes in with provisions for 4 battleships and 15 torpedo boats. The battleships will be of 11,000 tons each, the cost not to exceed $3,750,000 each, exclusive of armament, which is more than was expected because it has been shown and widely published that the cost of such construction has been greatly decreased in the last six years. Five of the torpedo boats are to have a speed of 25 knots and a cost within $350,000 each, while the other 10 are to have a speed of 20 knots and a cost limit of $300,000 each. It appears, therefore, that we shall have a pretty large naval bill, and now the struggle is lively for determining the places where they are to be built, California and Louisiana both contending for considerable shares of the work. The old rule is retained that the new craft be built by contract and the navy department have discretion to expend as much of the appropriation as it can economically do in the fiscal year. It will be observed that this is, taken throughout, the largest provision yet made for a new navy, the next largest being that of the Fifty-first congress, when the bill carried three battleships.

Coast Defenses.

The intense interest in this committee's work and the dilemma between the desire for a big navy and anxiety for economy are illustrated by the fact that Speaker Reed has given his views to the Republican majority quite as freely as if he were the president sending in a message, and when some of the members urged on him that work on new vessels should at least be begun, as it took a long time to build them, he brusquely replied that a man shouldn't go into new schemes when he is unable to pay his board bills Saturday nights. Coast defenses, though a kindred subject, are in the jurisdiction of the army, and there will probably be no great objection to the provision of Senator Squire's bill giving $10,000,000 per year for seven years, commencing July 1, 1897, and in the meantime expending the amount already appropriated. At least such is the opinion of Senators Squire and Hawley and the leading members of the house committee. On looking over the estimates of these two committees and the printed testimony and noting the enormous cost of new guns and the fact that it sometimes costs $800 to fire a single shot, even by way of experiment, I am led to think there is a good deal in the argument that wars are to cease because they will soon be too expensive for even the richest nation. Congressman Hitt of the house committee on foreign affairs takes this view.

By way of digression it may be added that the Venezuela matter is as good as settled, if our experts are not very badly mistaken. Hon. William L. Scruggs, formerly our minister to Venezuela and now counsel here for that republic, has developed evidence which seems to settle the matter conclusively in favor of the Venezuelan contention that the Essequibo river was the undisputed boundary down to 1822. The most important part of this evidence consists of two large folio volumes entitled "A New and Comprehensive System of Modern Geography, etc.," by Thomas Myers, A. M., of the Royal Military academy, Woolwich, England. In this are maps stated to be official which make the Essequibo the boundary, and in the reading matter it is so described and its course laid down. Furthermore, as the independence of Venezuela was not then recognized by Spain or England, it is described as Spanish Guayana, its area is carefully set forth, and the Essequibo is named as its eastern boundary. Members of the Venezuelan commission suspect that the discovery, if it may be so called, of this map is the real reason of the recent change of front by so many prominent Englishmen. While this is very gratifying Senator Morgan grows more confident every day that we shall have trouble with Spain over our Cuban resolutions, and the way in which New England members are coming up to oppose action indicates that they agree with him.



THE ROUTE TO THE CAPITOL TAKEN BY MOST OF THE CONGRESSMEN.

On the Calendar.

It was intended that the river and harbor bill should be cut very close and that the committee on public buildings and grounds should appropriate little or nothing, but the first bill will probably provide for about $12,000,000, as it is almost an impossibility to prevent it growing in the house, and the other committee says that several millions are an absolute necessity for buildings which can be no longer dispensed with. Democratic members, with a dry sarcastic smile, say that these bills will probably not get through the house, but their presence on the calendar is a hint of the glorious riot which will come in the Fifty-fifth congress if the Republicans do as well as they expect next November.

The administration has sustained a defeat in the Oklahoma homestead bill which was got through the house by the able management of the very ingenious Delegate Flynn. It simply provides that, instead of paying the $1.25 and $2.50 per acre for their lands which the Indians are to get the settlers can get them under the homestead act by paying merely nominal fees, and Uncle Sam may settle with the Indians. Secretary Smith says the government will lose at least $15,000,000 by it. Delegate Flynn is naturally rather proud of his performance and says that the settlers will make all that the government loses and a good deal more, which will make him, though he doesn't say so, extremely solid with his constituents. Another territory which is pretty well pleased is New Mexico, since the senate committee has decided with only one dissenting vote in favor of the enabling act to make it a state. The dissenting vote was by Senator Sewell of New Jersey, whose only objection was that the American population is in a minority.

What this congress has not done and is not going to do is of interest almost equal to what it has done. To begin with the old Nicaragua canal bill has got a very bad setback and apparently has not half as many friends in this as in the last congress, while its enemies are numerous and active. Some congressmen say it will cost twice as much as the engineers estimate, that the net receipts will not pay the interest, and so the United States will have it to do; that the present route is probably impracticable, and besides we don't want a canal very bad anyhow. Some of its advocates are pretty ill natured and say that the long stay here of Mr. C. P. Huntington and the big Pacific railway lobby accounts for the opposition. Be that as it may, the railroad men have certainly scored a success in the way of gaining support for their plan of reorganizing the Pacific lines and providing for the payment of the debt. Several of the old heads tell me that if it were pushed a measure accepting that plan might be put through. The feeling which was so strong in the Fifty-third congress in favor of taking the road in and running it as a government attachment has no existence in this congress. Government has too many jobs on its hands now, they all say, and besides this whole railroad business is in a sort of chaos and will stand letting alone.

Skulduggery Growing Unpopular.

Another thing this congress has not done, as it promised, is the speedy settlement of the contested election cases. Despite the fact that the work was divided among three committees, instead of being given to one, as heretofore, the work has not been greatly accelerated. And, contrary to the usual rule, the contestees are quite as anxious for a speedy settlement as the contestants. Representative Abbott of Texas is particularly eager to have his case settled and expresses the views of other contestees in saying that they want to go home early and be freed from responsibility and let the other fellows take it. It is an odd commentary on the very odd political situation that none of the present Democrats from Texas is asking for a renomination and most of them are positively declining it. It is, moreover, conceded by the minority that the house has so far proceeded with great fairness in the matter for contests. In that of Aldrich against Robbins of the Fourth Alabama, for instance, the Democrats made the usual party fight for Mr. Robbins, but it was done in a perfunctory sort of way, and privately they admit that justice is done or else decline to give an opinion. Republicans, on the other hand, as freely admit that the fair count has made great progress in the south, and the skulduggery is at present confined chiefly to the very black counties, where the negroes who don't vote are counted as the managers think they ought to have voted. I should not feel free to say so much in a nonpolitical article were it not that the Democrats of Alabama themselves make a joke of the whole matter and declare that, while it was once a necessity, the time has come to stop it.

J. H. BEADLE.

Try It.

Many of you have stereoscopes and know the principle on which they are constructed. They have gone out of fashion lately, but a little paragraph seen in an English paper states that they are used largely in banks, even the Bank of England itself, for detecting counterfeits. The way in which it is done is by taking two notes, one known to be genuine and the other suspected, and placing them side by side, an expert looks at them through the glass. If they do not match exactly it is known that one is a counterfeit.

A visit to the studio of a well known architect revealed the fact that he uses a kaleidoscope for acquiring new combinations of figures and colors.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Conclusive.

An Irishman and a Frenchman were one day having a dispute over the nationality of a friend of theirs. "I say," said the Frenchman, "that if he was born in France he is a Frenchman." "Begorra," said Pat, "if a cat should have kittens in the oven, would you call them biscuits?"

Toronto Christian Guardian.

An Englishman observes: "Six things are requisite to create a happy home. One of these is a good cook, and the other five are money."

TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

NO END TO THE VARIETY OF SPRING DRESS GOODS.

There Are Silks, Wools, Cottons and Linens of All Kinds—Frocks and Jackets. A Handsome Mohair Dress For a Young Lady.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 30. There is such a limitless quantity of things to see in these days that one has hard work to sift out the things most useful and most likely to become standard styles. It is not always the most elegantly attired lady who buys the extremes in the novelties. There are thousands who choose the more modest and unobtrusive colors and materials to

SPRING DRESSES.

one who takes the startling novelty, just because it is striking. Never yet has the variety of dress goods been shown that we may see now. I do not say this upon my own authority, but on that of one of the largest importers and dealers in the country.

We have exhausted the silks and silken stuffs when we mention the Dresden, pompadour, brocade, grosgrain, surah, satin duchess and taffeta. Velvets are among them, and a few plain and brocaded satins.

Next we have all the fine weaves of black woolen stuffs, cheviots, diagonals, empress cloth, eudora, mohair, plain and brocaded, vicuna, camel's hair and cashmere, also cloth and the woolen mozambiques and etamines. Besides these we should mention the tweeds, covert suitings, plaids, and crevanettes. All the above are expensive goods and intended for handsome dresses for home or for the street. For the house there are oddities of exquisite quality and great beauty. For ordinary every day wear there is a large line of very pretty silk striped Scotch flannels. These are made into simple and easy house dresses for women and children, and some of them are given to the blessed husbands in the form of pyjamas. This useful and pretty stuff is now sold at 25 cents a yard. It washes like a piece of calico and always looks well. There are also more designs than one can count in new woven and printed all wool flannels, the most of them in cashmere and palm leaf or Persian effects. These are generally made in princess shaped backs, with loose fronts, and there held in by velvet or ribbon and finished in the same way at the neck and wrists.

There is a delightfully soft vicuna wool intended for ordinary wear. This is shown in so many colors and shades that I cannot name them all. The skirts are made plain and are gored as they have been, only that they have softer lining and are not so large around. The draped skirt has not proved a success, and no change appears to take except a few sleeves and once in awhile a narrow panel. The bodices, however, are so varied and so tastefully trimmed that it is well that the skirts are not. There are a few skirts with small neat ruffles around the bottom, and for very stylish gowns one is occasionally found with a rich and handsome pattern of braiding or embroidery. In sleeves the bishop is very popular for home wear. It will also be seen on the thin gowns for summer to the exclusion of nearly every other style.

In many instances we see dainty muslin and lawn dresses with velvet collars and these frilled with tulle instead of silk muslin. It is lighter, but very perishable. Lace is used on everything. The grass linens are cut lengthwise into strips about three to four inches wide, and the edges are hemmed on a machine. Then batiste lace, some narrow and some wide, is sewed to these strips by a lock stitch machine. The linen goods cost 25 to 50 cents a yard, but after the lace is set in it sells for $2.50 to $3 a yard. It is used for waists and sleeves, with plain skirts, and it is always lined with some other color. It is also used for yokes or vest fronts. Some imported linens have the lace pattern worked directly upon them, and the underside is cut away. This is extremely handsome and costly.

Applique embroidery is always rich, particularly where velvet is applied and veined and picked out with small beads.

There was a very beautiful pearl gray mohair dress for a lady. The skirt was plain. The bodice had revers of the same bordered with black velvet and steel applique, and a little more went around the wrists. The vest front was of shell pink taffeta and lace. The effect was very rich.

DAINTY CAPS AND BRIDAL COIFFURE.

At the same place I saw a dress of navy blue surah twill wool, with a plain skirt, and a very neat waist of the same, trimmed with blue velvet buttons and velvet. The front above the bust was of lace over mandarin yellow silk.

Dainty little breakfast caps are seen everywhere and are prettier than any I ever saw. They are of lace, ribbon, fancy ornaments of tinsel and bits of feather. Many ladies wear them for afternoon teas. A pretty arrangement for a bride was to have long, thin sprays of orange blossoms twined irregularly in the hair instead of a fit wreath.

OLIVE HARPER.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

A NATURAL VOICE.

"The Voice and Spiritual Education," by Hiram Corson, LL.D., professor of literature in the Cornell University, is a sensible plea for the cultivation of the voice in reading naturally. It sets forth the objections to a course in elocution, gives examples of how ordinary prose and poetry should be read, and laments the lack of spiritual education shown by those who have to interpret by their voice the works of masters in literature. In regard to preserving a perspective in reading, aided so that the main ideas will stand out clearly in the foreground, he says:

"A reader must have a sub-consciousness of a dead level, by which, or from which, to graduate all his departures; and it is only by avoiding all non-significant departures that he imparts to his readers a sub-consciousness of his own standard. There should never be in reading a non-significant departure from monotony. Significant vocal intervals lose their effectiveness when they are mixed up with non-significant ones. Great effects can be secured through very simple means by a reader who strictly observes this principle. Every little bend of the voice tells. But a wriggling voice, the general tenor of which is a violation of this principle cannot secure such effects. The hearer is presented with a jumble of non-significant and would-be significant intervals, which is less effective than a pure monotony would be."

Speaking of the care to be exercised in the quality of children's voices, is this:

"A woman with a sweet and gracious voice, the index of a sweet and gracious nature, may exert through it, in the ordinary relations of life, without even knowing it, a better influence than she could by advisedly devoting herself to doing good, even if such devotion took the form of distributing religious tracts. The moral atmosphere of a home may be not a little due to the voice of the wife and mother. The memory, even of a voice which was tuned by love and sympathy, may continue to be a sweet influence long after the voice itself has been hushed in death. The influence of a voice for good or evil, in the domestic, social, and all other relations of life cannot be estimated. A voice may even have a good or bad reflex action upon its possessor. A slovenly articulation, for example, may be the index of a moral slovenliness, and may react upon the latter. Subtle, indeed, and imperceptible, are the influences upon ourselves, for good or evil, of all our commonest doings."

Mr. Corson thinks that an intuitive sense of the meaning of what is read is necessary to its correct rendering.

"In these remarks, I assume, of course, that the prime object of a literary examination should be to test, not so much a student's knowingness as his literary capacity, which means a capacity to respond to the spiritual life of a poem, or any other form of literature, in the true sense of the word 'literature.' It is the spiritual life which makes a poem a poem whatever the thought articulation may be. The student who is capable of such a response should rank higher (nobody but a Dr. Dryasdust could deny this) than the student who could answer all questions which the most prolific questioner could ask him, but who could afford no evidence, through his reading of it, that the poem was anything more to him than was a primrose to Wordsworth's 'Peter Bell.'

"In the creation of every great work of genius, a large degree of unconscious might enters; and this unconscious might the reader with the requisite degree of spiritual susceptibility may respond to. This is an activity of the highest order on the part of a reader. Melody, harmony, and every mode of form, are, to some extent, the product of an unconscious might. Deep feeling attracts to itself such elements of the language as serve best to conduct it. Assonance, especially, is a manifestation of it. 'Paradise Lost' abounds with the assonance which the dominant feeling of the poet induced."

"Vocal training, the most scientific and systematic, will not of itself make readers, that is, vocal interpreters of genius. Something more must be done than is at present done in homes and schools, especially in homes, for the education of the spiritual nature, and this education must be begun early, must precede the education of the intellect. The premature forcing open of the bud of reason, which now prevails to a lamentable degree, must receive its due condemnation. It is a thing to be condemned from Christian pulpits. As George Henry Lewes says, in his novel, 'Ranthorpe,' 'the child must feel before it can know; and knowledge, great and glorious as it is, can never be the end of life; it is but one of the many means.'"

One feels like quoting pages of this most useful book because it is so entertaining, especially to any one who has been distressed by the efforts of untrained children or untrained elocutionists to convey to others the meaning of some desired piece of poetry or prose.

"What is generally understood in the schools as a thorough study of a work of genius, is occupied quite exclusively with the language and that part of the subject-matter which can be intellectually formulated. That part which demands a spiritual response and which it is the main object of reading to vocalize for the purpose of calling forth such a response, is not included in the so-called thorough study. The latter may do much, indeed, to shut off any spiritual response which a student might give if he were not subjected to such study. In this statement no depreciation of scholarship is meant to be implied. Let us have the most thorough scholarship possible; but it must not become an end to itself; it must be a means to the higher end of intellectual and spiritual life."

But why go on quoting from a book which costs only 75 cents, and is not only useful but ornamental, as Macmillan's books generally are? Every teacher and parent should possess themselves of the principles laid down in it.

LITERARY NOTES.

Miss Elizabeth Knight Tompkins, the author of the successful romance, "Her Majesty," has in press for early publication a new story entitled "The Broken Ring."

Mallock's "Heart of Life" has been added to the Hudson library. The marked success of the cloth edition has led the publishers to issue the book in this cheaper form.

Among the attractions of the March Midland Monthly (Des Moines) is "The Cripple Creek Boom," with a full-page picture of the town, and other illustrations.

Sir W. Martin Conway has announced his intention of exploring the interior of Spitzbergen next summer. Mr. Trevor-Battye will be a member of his party. Sir Martin asks for the use of a yacht or small steamer.

English literary [illegible] styled [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] author of [illegible] replied to Max Nordau [illegible] Herbert Spencer and James Bryce have [illegible] by certain [illegible].

Louis Becke [illegible] successor of Henry [illegible]. His tales are [illegible] but they are full of [illegible] and of the [illegible] of the South seas. His last book, "The Ebbing of the Tide," is announced for immediate publication by the Lippincotts.

A new writer with [illegible] worth [illegible] as an [illegible] in English fiction. Such is Adeline Sergeant, author of "The Failure of Sibyl [illegible]," announced by the Lippincotts. We do not expect in her a second George Eliot, but she has much of the quiet power of her [illegible]

[illegible] in provincial descriptions and situations.

The effects of Paul Verlaine consist of some papers in a table drawer, a bundle of MSS. in a handbag, another—the work he was engaged on last—in the portmanteau which was presented to him the day before he went to London in 1893, half a dozen clay pipes, a clay cigarette holder, two pairs of eye-glasses, a hat and a nightcap.

Mr. R. W. Chambers's new story, entitled A King and a Few Dukes, will be published in April. The romance might be described as a combination of love, war, and bears. The collection of short stories for the serial rights of which Mr. Chambers received $500, will be published later in the year by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

According to the Westminster Budget, Mrs. Craigie has announced her decision not to write any more stories of the type of "The Gods, Some Mortals and Lord Wickenham." Her next novel, "The Herb Moon," is of a very different stamp, the heroine being of a noble type of womanhood. A correspondent who has read the greater part of the story expects that it will add considerably to Mrs. Craigie's reputation.

Max Nordau has written for the April number of Book Reviews an article on Alfred Austin, whom he declares to be the most perfect [illegible] of Anglo-Saxonism in literature. Book Reviews has, by the way, been especially strong in its leading articles of late. In its February number was published an appreciation of Friedrich Nietzsche, by George Schumm, the leading authority on Nietzsche in America; and the March number contained an interesting paper on Daniel Defoe, by Professor H. Morse Stephens of Cornell University.

A new edition of "The Question of Copyright," compiled by George Haven Putnam, secretary of the American Publishers' Copyright league, is in press for immediate publication. The book has been thoroughly revised and brought down to date, and new material has been added.

An important feature of the new edition is the full text of the copyright law of the United States, with the amendments adopted and [illegible] to March 2, 1891, and a summary of the copyright laws at present in force in the chief countries of the world.

The Landmarks Club, founded for the purpose of conserving the missions and other historic landmarks of southern California, has met with the success it deserves. Contributions are freely sent in from all parts of the country, and the club has already secured a [illegible] lease on the buildings and grounds of the San Juan Capistrano Mission, which will be thoroughly repaired. It has also saved the historic Plaza of Los Angeles from a proposal to spoil it with a market building. Those desirous of aiding the club in its good work may communicate with the editor of The Land of Sunshine, 501 Stimson building, Los Angeles, Cala.

In the April magazine number of The Outlook there will appear an article on William H. Prescott, by Kenyon West. It will be in commemoration of the centenary of the great American historian, who was born May 4, 1796. The article will be enriched by numerous portraits and other illustrations contributed from the private collections of members of the Prescott family, who have been interested in Kenyon West's tribute to Prescott. Among these are Mr. Arthur Lexter of Boston, the nephew of the historian; Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Prescott's granddaughter, who also lives in Boston; and Mr. Linzee Prescott of Greenwich, Conn., who is the son of Prescott's eldest son.

St. Nicholas for April contains several articles full of interest. One of these is an article on flying-machines, by Tudor Jenks; and another of special interest is on "The Revival of the Olympian Games," by G. T. Ferris. In the article on "Flying-Machines" there is a remarkable picture illustrating "Warfare in the Air—as Imagined by a German Artist." Further installments of the serials "Teddy and Carrots," by James Otis; "The Prize Cup," by J. T. Trowbridge; "Sinbad, Smith & Co.," by Albert Stearns; and "The Swordmaker's Son," by William O. Stoddard, also appear in this number. There are two stories for girls, "Marjorie's Experience," by Kate Dickinson Sweetser, and "A 'Dare,'" by Antoinette Golay.

We learn from The Publishers' Circular that the estate of the late Mr. Alexander Macmillan has been valued at £79,061 (about $390,000). Mr. Macmillan bequeaths one of his shares in the partnership business in Bedford street and the proportionate share of his ordinary capital to his son George Augustin. In a codicil made on January 9 last, he stated that the Bedford street partnership business would expire on June 30 next, and that arrangements were being made for transferring the London business and the business in the United States to joint-stock companies, and he therefore bequeathed to his son George Augustin one-twelfth of such shares as might belong to him in the Bedford street company, with the option of taking at par any or all of the remaining shares belonging to the testator in the Bedford street company formed to take over the business in the United States.

McClure's Magazine never fails to make good its special claim of timeliness. The April number has for frontispiece an excellent portrait of Professor Roentgen, whom the German Emperor has, within these few days, made a baron for his marvelous discovery of the cathode rays; and the leading article is almost the first account yet given of Professor Roentgen, as seen in his own laboratory in the actual conduct of his experiments. It is the record of a visit undertaken by a special representative of the magazine, immediately on the announcement of the discovery, and reports from Professor Roentgen's own lips the way in which he made it and his opinion of its nature and bearing. The article is illustrated with numerous photographs by the new process, as is also a supplementary article on "The Roentgen Rays in America," by Cleveland Moffett.

When Wilkes Booth was shot to death by Sergeant Boston Corbett he was in a burning barn attached to the Garrett farm house near Bowling Green, Virginia. The last person who talked to him before the shot was fired was Jack Garrett, a young son of the owner of the place. When the soldiers arrived they talked with Booth through the cracks of the burning barn. Mr. Garrett is now living near Bowling Green, and he has given his account of the last days of Booth. The story was taken down from his lips by Major Louis [illegible], who contributes an article on "The Four Lincoln Conspiracies" to the April Century. Mr. Mason also [illegible] John H. Surratt [illegible] [illegible]

Macmillan & Co. announce for [illegible] publication the Atlas of Nerve Cells, prepared by M. Allen Starr, M.D., professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Consulting Neurologist of the Presbyterian and [illegible] Hospitals, and to the New York [illegible] and [illegible] O. S. Strong, Ph. D., and [illegible] Leaming, M. D. It is the object of this atlas to present to students and teachers of histology a series of photographs showing the appearance of the cells which form the central nervous system, as seen under the microscope. These photographs have been made possible by the use of the method of staining invented by Professor Camillo Golgi, of Turin, which has revealed many facts hitherto unknown, and has given a conception of the nerve cells both novel and important. In the most recent text-books of neurology and in the atlas of Golgi these facts have been shown by drawings and diagrams, but all such drawings being necessarily imperfect and involving a personal element of interpretation, it has seemed, therefore, that a series of photographs presenting the actual appearance of neurons under the microscope would be not only of interest but also of service to students. In this atlas, no attempt has been made to write an exhaustive account of nervous histology, but rather to present a brief review of the essential facts so far as they can be seen by the aid of the Golgi stain, and to show how these facts aid in the knowledge of nervous action. The atlas is based mainly upon preparations from the human nervous system; it only includes the spinal chord, cerebellum and brain cortex, which have been studied by Golgi, Cajal, Van Gehuchten, Retzius and Lenhossek, but also presents original studies of the corpora quadrigemina, optic thalamus, and lenticular and caudate nuclei, and is thus quite complete in its scope. It is Dr. Starr's intention at some future time to issue another volume which will include the peripheral nerves and their termination and the organs of sense.

Traits and Fancies of Dumas the Elder.

Interest in the life and work of the great Alexander Dumas seems to have been renewed by the death of his illustrious son. Although a quarter of a century has passed since the great novelist was laid in his grave, personal recollections of him continue to appear from time to time. One of the most interesting papers of the kind is contributed to the March Century by Mrs. Emily Crawford. Mrs. Crawford rehearses a number of things familiar to all concerning her subject, such as his resemblance to Goldsmith in that he could not help running into debt, making alms largely to everyone who pleased him, without stopping to inquire whether the [illegible] [illegible] the man, [illegible] and [illegible] from [illegible] But her article contains other things that are new. A touching paragraph is this:

"Throughout his long and varied career he nursed the hope of ending his days in the [illegible] of Villers-Cotterets, in the ancient province of Valois, where he was born and reared. It was the thought of sinking any of his earnings to purchase his home, the father to it was his lifelong desire to there return, and live at home at last. He often talked of buying what he had the misery [illegible] house in the Rue de Lormier in which he was born a day [illegible] a full more [illegible] In the [illegible] year of this century Villers-Cotterets was written on his heart, and reacted on most of his affections. When he [illegible] the town he was [illegible] by great and small, and found that boyish escapades and venial sins of adolescence were still held in kindly remembrance by the old folks. The works of Dumas the elder teem with his early reminiscences. Some of them glow often with the local color of the sylvan neighborhood in which he was brought up. It was also his persistent wish to be buried in the pretty cemetery, more rustic than urban, of Villers-Cotterets. There he now lies beside his father and mother, and near his daughter Mme. Petel, his grandfather the [illegible] keeper Labouret, and a number of other relatives on the maternal side."

Mrs. Crawford did not meet the elder Dumas until he was on the wane, but was acquainted with him before he fell under the influence of Adah Isaacs Menken, whom, however, she rarely mentions. Of his personal appearance she says:

"When young, his hair was fair, then dark, but when I saw him it was gray, and in texture less woolly than the negro's. His lips were thick, and extended from ear to ear when he laughed, and his teeth were uneven and set apart from each other. He flattered himself that his nose was straight. It was, however, lumpy, with wide, strongly marked and quivering nostrils. To the pride of life he was insensible. But he was a slave of the flesh, though in a playful way; and the never-ending pressure of creditors obliged him to react against his conviviality. One saw that he was a force of nature and a child of nature. His small hands and feet, and his singularly acute though good-natured blue eyes, alone indicated blood derived from a long line of civilized Northern ancestors. There were traces of Africa in his speech. His laugh was a guffaw, but his hilarity was contagious. When a case of suffering was made known to him his face at once fell, and if he knew the sufferer, the broad face contracted, and he howled until he had spent his grief. Mme. Doraval, whom he and Victor Hugo thought the greatest actress of her time for emotional parts, used to call him her 'bon chien,' and her 'gros chien.' In the hour of death she did not lay aside this term of endearment, which any one else would have resented. He was good in many respects, but of the generous, impulsive Newfoundland type."

We make another extract:

"Dumas believed in apparitions, spirits, and unseen influences, but he respected other-worldliness too much to make them agents in his novels. He always believed his father's spirit came, just after it had quitted the body, to say farewell to him in the house of a neighbor to which he was sent to pass the night. He felt warm breath on his face, and heard a voice say, 'Alexandre, I have come to bid you adieu. Be a good boy and love your mother.' When his strength was sinking he told Mme. Petel that he felt the presence of both his parents, and that they were anxious for him to be gone with life, he having exhausted everything that was worth living for. After the death of Adah Isaacs Menken, in 1868, Dumas fell into a state of torpor which went on increasing until he became chronically inert. The last year of his life was a continual sleep. One of his last remarks, on seeing a 20-franc piece which had been taken out of his waistcoat pocket by his son, was: 'How can they say I am a prodigal? I came to Paris with a napoleon in my pocket and there it has been kept for nearly 40 years.'"

The Drift Toward War.

It is a perfectly safe prediction that those of us who [illegible] through another decade will see another great war [illegible] military [illegible] of this [illegible] we say this not because of the [illegible] armaments of Europe [illegible] [illegible]

that game is war. It is, then, The Spectator thinks, the old passion for the arena that is now stirring the pulses of all highly civilized peoples and awakening in them [illegible] battle.

A quarter of a century has passed by since the last great war was fought, for among great wars we cannot reckon the recent military parade of the Japanese in China. In this long period a new generation has grown up that knows nothing of the horrors and privations of actual warfare, that cannot realize the ghastliness of its losses and the piercing sorrow that attends its agonies. The glory alone [illegible] to the eyes of the young, and even to men of maturer years the vividness of actual experience has been dimmed by time. In Europe there is the memory of old-time feuds, of wrongs to be set right, of losses to be recovered, of humiliations to be avenged. In America the flaming up of the war spirit is at once the manifestation of a certain elemental virility and the nation's protest against the pettiness of our politics, the inanity of our fads and the growing materialism of our lives. With such a universal eagerness for martial excitement pervading all of the great peoples of the earth, the actual explosion in the course of human events, must be only a question of a little time.

There are those who look for the first great war in Eastern Asia, where Japan is now steadily preparing to meet the Russian on sea and land, and to avenge herself upon the power that arrogantly interposed to rob her of the fruits of her victory over China. Such a conflict does, to be sure, appear to be inevitable; but when it comes it will hardly rank with the great struggles of the past, for it will reveal the [illegible] truth of Admiral [illegible] phrase that the real factor in a war is to be found in "the man behind the gun." The Japanese may be brave; they may be equipped with all the appliances of modern military science; they may be animated by the intensest patriotic ardor; but when they finally face the Muscovite in battle, their exotic militarism will be crushed like an eggshell, for it is merely formulating an elementary ethnic truth to say that the brown and the black and the yellow races alike can never hold their own when marshalled against white men. This is the teaching of all modern history in India, in China, and in Africa; and to the truth of it also our own [illegible] [illegible] testimony in our war with Mexico. In that struggle of conquest the Mexicans in every instance greatly outnumbered the American troops who met them. They were better drilled and better armed. They were fighting on ground of their own choosing, and in defence of their native soil against a foreign enemy. Moreover, in the United States the war was distinctly unpopular, so that even to this day, although it forms the most romantic episode in our military history, it has never yet secured an adequate chronicler; and it drew to our armies, outside of the South, only volunteers recruited largely from the ranks of the dissolute and worthless. Nevertheless, the Mexican troops, to whom they were and thoroughly well drilled and armed, were largely "mestizos," men with a large infusion of Indian blood in their veins, and they never had the slightest chance against the very rawest and most ill-disciplined of our regiments; for though many of our soldiers were of the most unpromising, they nonetheless belonged to a race that dies, and that fights all the better in the face of odds. When Santa Anna with his 20,000 Mexicans hemmed in the little American army of one-fourth that number in the defiles of Buena Vista, a superficial person would have said that there was nothing for the invaders to do but to surrender; and Santa Anna very kindly sent word to the American commander to lay down his arms and avoid a purely hopeless battle. But that is not the way the Anglo-Saxon does things; and when night came down at the end of that bloody day, old Zachary Taylor had knocked the Mexican army into a cocked hat. The story was the same until the end. The Mexicans fortified the most impregnable positions; they outnumbered our little forces all through the campaign; and they fought like tiger-cats; but the law of nature was against them, so that our scanty battalions stormed their positions, battered down their fortresses, and walked all over their armies, until one fine day General Scott marched his men into the grand plaza of the Mexican capital, and placidly dictated the terms of a satisfactory peace.

This is rather a digression; but we were merely saying that the Japanese are not the people to carry out a great war against the men whose ancestors fought Napoleon without ever suffering a final and conclusive defeat, so that the tremendous struggle for which the world is looking must occur nearer home, between France and Germany, or Russia and England, or possibly between our own country and a European league organized to tear the Monroe doctrine in two, and thus to open up the waste places of the Western hemisphere to European colonization and domination.

Thus, the trend to-day is everywhere toward war; there is no more striking proof than the extraordinary amount of space devoted by editors and publishers to the discussion of military themes. From the daily paper, with its speculation as to the comparative strength of different countries, and its sensational eagerness in catching up everything as a "casus belli," to the magazines with their descriptions of the armies and navies of the world, and their imaginary pictures of the battles of the future, this one topic is universally conceded to be the theme that is sure to interest the reader; and we regard the remarkable and long-continued craze for Napoleonic reminiscences as symptomatic of the same general tendency.—(The Bookman.

CUPID SWALLOWED.

T'other day, as I was twining
Roses for a crown to dine in,
What, of all things, midst the heap,
Should I light on, fast asleep,
But the little desperate elf,
The tiny traitor—Love himself!
By the wings I pinched him up
Like a bee, and in the cup
Of my wine I plunged and sank him.
And what d'ye think I did? I drank him!
Faith, I thought him dead. Not he!
There he lives with tenfold glee,
And now this moment with his wings
I feel him tickling my heartstrings.
Leigh Hunt.

THE EYE.

There are from four to six grains of aqueous humor in the eye.

Eyes in rapid and constant motion betoken anxiety, fear or care.

The eyes of fish and birds are round, with no angles at the corners.

Cleopatra had blue eyes. She was not an Egyptian, but a Greek, with yellow hair and fair complexion.

Reptiles and fishes are not generally provided with eyelids, these protections being to them unnecessary.

Eyes that are wide apart are said by physiognomists to indicate great intelligence and tenacious memory.

Scientists who have made a study of the eye say that a flash of light lasting forty-billionths of a second is quite sufficient for distinct vision.

When the under arch of the upper eyelid is a perfect semicircle, it is indicative of goodness, but also of timidity, sometimes approaching cowardice.

The eye of the blind fish in the Mammoth cave is a true eye, having all the parts, but, however, covered by a membrane, and it is probable that the fish receive no more than a mere impression of light.

The eye of the cat, like that of the horse, is provided with a false eyelid, which may be moved independently of the outer one. It is often employed by a cat which is obliged to face a very bright light and is believed to act as a shade.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for April 12, 1896—Parable of the Great Supper—Luke 14:15-24.

[Arranged from Peloubet's Notes.]

GOLDEN TEXT.—Come, for all things are now ready.—Luke 14:17.

THE SECTION.—Read Luke 14:1-35. The incidents recorded in the chapter may be used to illustrate the lesson text, as follows: V. 15 receives light from two other references to feasts, (1) the advice given in vs. 7-11, and (2) the persons invited in vs. 12-14; the excuses, vs. 17-20, are vain, while the real reasons are found in the cross, vs. 26-33; the new invitation, vs. 21-23, is illustrated by the invitation in vs. 12-14; the exclusion, v. 24, is illustrated by the comparison to bad salt in vs. 34, 35. Read, also, the similar parable in Matt 22:1-14.

TIME.—Probably in December, A. D. 29, or January, A. D. 30.

PLACE.—In a pharisee's house in Perea, on the way to Jerusalem by the fords of the Jordan near Jericho.

LESSON NOTES.

I. THE GOSPEL FEAST. Vs. 15, 16. Jesus was present as a guest at a supper, or evening dinner, in a pharisee's house. And when one of those who sat at the supper heard of the blessing Christ had just said belonged to the ones who invited the poor and neglected to their feasts (and moved by the delightful feast at which they were, suggesting the nobler feast), said to Jesus, "Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the kingdom of God." Perhaps he felt assured that himself and the other Jews were sure of that blessing. Then Jesus spoke the parable of the lesson to show this Jew that while his thought was right, yet that he and the others were unconsciously refusing to join in that feast. So He represents God the Father, who prepares every good for His children and invites them to come and partake of His blessings, as a man who made a great supper.

II. THE INVITATION. Vs. 16, 17. A preliminary invitation went out in order that the persons invited might have time to arrange their affairs so as to leave the time of the feast open, and to make all necessary preparations. Then they could have no reasonable excuse for not going to the feast. The primary application was to the Jews who were learned in the Scriptures. It included all Gentiles who had been willing to learn from this special nation whom God had been training as the means of redeeming the world. In our day the guests represent those who have had special advantages in Christian training, or who know of the blessings.

In the east it is still customary not only to give an invitation some time beforehand, but to send announcements at the proper time to inform the invited guests that all things are ready. For each of us all things are ready: the atonement made, the mansion prepared, the Father willing to receive, the angels waiting to welcome, the doors open, the Holy Spirit present, duties awaiting. "The servant" represents not only Christ, but also the whole order or class of God's messengers.

III. THE INVITATION REJECTED. Vs. 18-20.—When the invitation had come they had accepted it, but now the servant was come they all "began to make excuse." The Greek word is the exact equivalent of our "to beg off." They gave no real reasons, but rendered the most plausible excuses they could find. The first excuse was on account of property. The man who gave it lived, as do all in that country, in a village. He had bought a farm and "must needs go and see it," not look it over, but see to its cultivation. The second excuse was that of business. This man had bought five yoke of oxen and he wanted to prove them. His oxen could have waited, but he made his plans so as to have an excuse. The third excuse was that of domestic duties and enjoyments. He "had married a wife." He could not take his bride to a feast of men, nor did he wish to leave her at home. But he knew all this beforehand, and could easily have arranged to be present, had he so desired. Note that all were hindered by the wrong use of right things. There was no real incompatibility between the true enjoyment of farm, merchandise or wife, and accepting the invitation; nor is there any between discipleship and the fullest use and truest enjoyment of earthly good.

IV. THE WIDER INVITATION. V. 21-24. When it was made known to the master that none of those who had been invited would come he command his servant to go out "into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind." In the east, rich in beggar, opulent in misery, without poorhouses, or hospitals, or other organized means of caring for and lessening misery, and with laws and social organism multiplying it, such a throng as is here described may be often seen in the city streets or squares. But still there was room. No one will ever be shut out of the Kingdom of God for want of room. The highways and hedges were without the city walls and refer to the Gentiles. The compelling force was argument, persuasion, love, entreaty. They were to overcome the reluctance which these poor creatures would feel at so unexpected an invitation to the feast of a great lord. It was too good to be true. The final teaching is that the master's house will be filled. Heaven will not stand empty because some may refuse to enter. "None" of those who refused the invitation "shall taste of my supper."

Rich Toward God.

It was the beautiful expression of a Christian, who had been rich, when he was asked how he could bear his reduced state so happily: "When I was rich, I had God in everything, and now I am poor, I have everything in God."—N. Y. Examiner.

—Without consistent Christian life to back up the preacher, there is no use in ringing the church bell.—Ram's Horn.

—One hundred years ago Herder was suspicious that what we call "culture" is really "polished weakness."

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THEY SEEK THE LOST

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Finding Lost and Missing Relatives—The Head of the Field Department Tells How the Work Is Done—Saving Bodies as Well as Souls.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 30.—This is, beyond question, a time in which the cases of lost and missing relatives and friends are exceedingly numerous. Possibly there have been other periods in which there have been as many cases, and the reason they seem so numerous now may be that we hear of more of them than formerly. Whether or not that is true, it is certain that there are hundreds of instances continuously coming to light in which men and women, or sometimes boys and girls,

"YOU ARE IN TROUBLE."

stray away from home and friends and, either by accident or design, cease all communication with those whom they leave behind. Sin may be behind it or a profound discouragement that approaches despair, but in either case there is commonly sorrow, if not suffering and want, in the home.

It is impossible to generalize these cases with any degree of accuracy, for naturally only a fraction of them ever come to public knowledge, but speaking broadly it may be said that a large proportion of those who disappear are very young men, say from 18 to 25, who tire of home or fall into evil ways. Another class is made up of young married men of 35 or 40 or less who weary of struggling against odds to maintain a family and who forsake their wives and even their little children because of weakness, selfishness or cowardice. The means of travel are easy and cheap, and it is easier than ever before for one who is no longer restrained by moral considerations to change his environments and to lose himself in a multitude of strangers.

With all this the Salvation Army would have no more to do than with any other phase of human weakness and suffering were it not for some peculiarities of the organization. The first aim of the Salvationist is to help humanity. The spiritual necessities are of course paramount, but the aim is to help others in every way possible, making all effort tend toward spiritual welfare if possible. In this work those who need help the most are the most sought for, and as the man or woman who has left home is generally in trouble of some sort the Salvation Army is looking for him or her. Especially is this true of a third class of these missing ones the women who have fallen into dissolute ways. These are very numerous, and the Salvation Army has found and helped thousands of them.

Another feature of the Army is one that signifies much in the search for the lost. Its soldiers are all over the known world, excepting in Russia, and are everywhere banded together in one organization and always in communication with one another through the various headquarters of the Army. In this way it has facilities for sending inquiries almost anywhere on earth, superior in some respects to any other human agency in existence. And after the inquiry has been sent, whether broadcast or to some specified city or country, the Salvation Army has a better equipment for pushing it, generally or minutely, than any other institution that can be called to mind.

All this is not said for the purpose of bringing the Salvation Army into comparison with any other organization, but by way of explaining how a large and certainly an important part of its work has come upon it without having been planned beforehand or even specially intended.

Years ago in England—in fact, as soon as the Salvation Army began sending its soldiers abroad—there began to come to its officers letters begging that some search be made here, there and everywhere for missing relatives. At first these requests were most likely to be from those who had experienced the grace of God and were on behalf of those who had fallen or were believed to have fallen into sinful ways. Such requests seemed perfectly natural and opened the way for precisely what the Salvationists are constantly doing, which is to call sinners to repentance. Then, as one search after another proved successful, at least in some degree, the requests multiplied until now they have run up into the thousands, and as there is suffering, if not sin, in each story, no single request is ever slighted, but whatever may be done is always done.

In London an inquiry department was established several years ago where a regular staff is exclusively employed in following up each case that is presented. One of this staff is a detective who does nothing but follow up such cases as call for work in his line. In New York the duty of making the inquiries devolves upon the field department, where each case is treated according to the circumstances, which naturally vary widely. This arrangement of having the field officer look after such inquiries in addition to his other duties is similar to the practice at all the headquarters. There is always one officer who attends to all correspondence of this nature and as the volume of letters increases, which it is constantly doing, his duties grow heavier, for he cannot neglect other matters.

The methods employed in different cases vary according to circumstances. Very commonly when there is no definite clew to an individual's whereabouts an advertisement is inserted in the official paper of the army, The War Cry, and there may be added to this advertisement a request like this: "Pacific Coast Cry please copy." That would be in case there was reason to suppose that the missing person might be in that part of the world. In such cases the advertisement would be copied as requested, and so every Salvationist on the Pacific coast would be notified to look for that person.

In many cases an advertisement is not desirable because of the fact that the missing [illegible] apprehensive of arrest for some offense or supposed to be bitterly angry with those he has left behind. An advertisement might reach his eye and drive him to farther flight or into close concealment. Then notices have to be sent by letter, and, if necessary, the entire elaborate system of correspondence in use in the Army is used to the uttermost.

What this involves can only be estimated by considering the extent of the Salvation Army. No complete enumeration of it can be made at present. Possibly none will ever be made this side of heaven. There are, however, some 12,000 officers on the lists at our headquarters, who are working in different parts of the world. At least as many more are subordinate officers working with them. Probably there are more than that, for some of them have as many as 15 or 20 on their local staffs. At any rate, it is safe to reckon that 25,000 regular officers can be notified in case of need. Then there are everywhere auxiliary forces, even greater in number. They are people who work with the Army, but who continue in their regular business and their regular church connection.

In the New York headquarters alone over 400 inquiries have been received the past year, and many of the missing have been traced. All the work thus far described may be called preliminary, for when the missing one is located there is often a vast deal to do to persuade him or her to return home, and this has to be done with as much tact as possible.

In one instance a soldier of the Salvation Army sold a copy of The War Cry to a saloon keeper in a city near New York, and he, looking it over, saw an advertisement put in by his sister in Australia, asking for news of him. She was destitute, and he was prosperous. He had not known for 20 years whether she was living or dead, and he came to headquarters and thanked the Salvation Army most heartily, saying that he was only too anxious to do anything he could for his sister.

In another case a husband and wife had drifted apart. They had been wealthy, but the husband had lost his business and fallen into evil ways. Their two children were with an aunt; the wife was in Brooklyn, living very comfortably, and the husband had returned to Scotland, where they had formerly lived. He was converted and joined the Salvation Army and asked for help in finding her again. She was found, but at first refused to go back to him, and the workers in the Army had to visit her repeatedly before she would even listen. At length she did, however, and was recently sent home.

Another interesting case was sending home two children who hadn't seen their mother for 12 years. Their father had left his wife in England, taking them with him when they were too small to understand things, and had come to New York and married another woman. They are now about 16 and 17 years old, a boy and a girl, and as their mother wanted them and they wanted to go to their mother they were reunited through the agency of the Salvation Army. It is very seldom that names are mentioned and in such a case as this they certainly would not be.

A mother came to headquarters the other day and asked that search be made for her two daughters, both under 18 years of age, who have come to New York and taken a room together somewhere. That was pretty nearly all she could tell us, for she did not know what they were doing or even where the room was. The case is entered on the books, and if any soldier of the Salvation Army happens to meet them there is a good chance of their being recognized, for the Salvationists make it a business to know who people are so far as it can be done without obtrusiveness or prying. Then if possible they will be urged to return home. If it should be one of those unhappy cases in which they have fallen into sin and they should refuse to see their mother, a strong effort will be made to get them to go to the Rescue home. There is one in New York maintained by the Salvation Army, but its location is known to very few persons and is designedly kept private so that the girls who go there shall not be recognized as "unfortunates."

It would be easy to multiply the instances by scores or hundreds, but these few only are mentioned to illustrate the character of the work, and a recital of so many cases might tend to destroy the value of it. In every instance the chief aim of the Salvation Army is to save the souls of the lost, but incidentally it is sought to relieve human sorrow. One point should be made clear. No fee is charged and no expense is incurred by reason of any services rendered by the Salvation Army. Even the advertising is not charged for. Whatever any one may see fit to contribute toward the expense of the work is a voluntary offering and is devoted to the service of the Lord as the Salvation Army strives to perform it. PETER GLEN, Major.

Answering Letters.

Though we have frequently deplored the rudeness that manifests itself in the way many people answer letters in which there are questions, we feel that a little extra rubbing up on that point will not come amiss this morning, so many of us who show our good breeding in other respects falling lamentably on this point.

Aren't there many of us who have sat down carefully and written out sundry interrogations that were not too trivial to be slighted or they would not have been asked, and, after waiting anxiously for a letter, received an epistle that has caused us to gnash our teeth and say all sorts of impolite things about the sender—of course under our breath—for though there are 4, 8 or 12 pages covered closely, there is a flippant disregard manifested for our inquiries that is simply maddening?

It is hardly possible that people mean to willfully show a contempt for that which was written in good faith, yet day in and day out this sort of thing goes on, until it has become a grievance that we feel called upon to mention. If two friends were talking together, and one should say, "How is your mother today?" and the other should reply, "You just ought to see my new gown," it is safe to assume that the party of the first part would deem the party of the second little less than an idiot, but we do not see that way in conversation. Questions are deemed worthy of answers, and there should be no more reason for writing a letter that is not a real reply to another than there is in talking at random when we are questioned face to face.—Philadelphia Times.

The Angler Fish.

The angler fish angles for his prey. From the upper part of his head project two long tentacles, with fleshy extremities, which wave about in the water and attract small fish, that, approaching and attempting to seize the supposed bait, are themselves captured by the angler. Without this device to attract his prey he would probably starve to death, as he is heavy, and of comparatively slow motion.

How She Managed.

"I like that girl," said Woodby Witte, "because whenever I tell her anything amusing she laughs in the right place."

"Yes," replied his friend. "She told me how she manages it."

"Why—er—how is that?"

"She says she always watches you, and laughs when you do."—Washington Star.

BILLY SMITH, HERO.

THE STORY OF A MAN WHO DIDN'T KNOW VERY MUCH.

He Simply Knew Enough to Die For Others—A Terrible Mining Disaster Which Showed the People of Blantyre What Was In Simple Billy.

His companions lit their cigars and drew their chairs closer round the cozy stove, for Hastings was one of the best story tellers on the road.

"Talking of remarkable escapes," said Hastings, "I think I know very few to beat that of which the hero was poor half witted Bill Smith, whom I met at an appalling mining disaster in Scotland 10 or 12 years ago. At that time I was doing my yearly round of the manufacturing towns in England to get a line on the newest thing in carpets, and ran north to Glasgow to visit some friends. The district for miles around is fairly honeycombed with coal mines. One forenoon the startling information reached the city that there had been an explosion in one of the pits at Blantyre, a village seven or eight miles away, and curiosity drew me thither. I don't believe I'll ever forget the awful spectacle. Over 200 men were entombed, great volumes of smoke shot up through the pit mouth and the wives and mothers stood by as near as they dared, weeping and wringing their hands for the doomed men below.

"Rescue parties were quickly made up, but they were driven back repeatedly by the blinding, choking fumes that belched from the pit mouth. The cries of the women were heartrending as they entreated the rescue party to go down. As quickly as human hands and human hearts could do it a fan was placed in position and the cage lowered over the deadly shaft. Still the men, inured as they were to danger, shrank back. Billy Smith pushed his way through them. He was a big, strong, lanky fellow, sluggishly good natured and known in the village as the man who didn't know much. He had wandered into the village half a dozen years before with a dirty, limping cur at his heels. When he was asked his name, he said it was only Billy—nothing more. So they stuck Smith to the Billy because it was easy and rigged him out with a full name.

"'Hand the pup,' he said quietly, 'and let me gae doon.' An elderly woman who had three sons in the pit blessed him with the tears streaming down her cheeks, while the men stood back abashed, and half ashamed. Billy was lowered quickly, and in a few moments—it seemed like an eternity to the waiting women above—he signaled for the cage to be brought up. It carried three men and a boy, blackened, choking, but unhurt.

"A few of the rescue party went down with the cage again, for the shaft was clearer now, and many of the entombed miners were quickly sent to the top. Then the horrors of the scene began to [illegible] themselves. There had been a great upheaval in the mines by the force of the explosion, and the passages were hopelessly choked up with tons of fallen coal and debris. More men went to the rescue. They dug their picks into the awful wall in front of them, urged on by the energy of despair. Night fell, but still the monotonous ring of the picks struck through the mine, which even now was the tomb of many a strong man struck down in his prime. Presently a sort of opening was made into the stubborn wall of coal which blocked up the way, and a man's arm protruded. The victim was quickly dug out and conveyed to the pit mouth. He was beyond all human help. He was not badly mangled. He had simply been choked to death by the fire damp.

"As the rescuers in the mine dug farther into the opening they had made the deadly fire damp rushed through and drove them back. The fatal fumes pursued them, and they hurriedly gave the signal to be drawn up till the pit could be cleared of the foul air. Only half witted Billy Smith remained. You see, he did not know much. He flung himself on the damp ground and lay there for hours, helpless and half conscious. By and by his dull intelligence told him of the burial miners in their living tomb beyond. He took up a pick and dug, dug, dug—slowly at first, but some God given feeling within him prompted him to persistently work. For seven hours he dug on till the ring of his pick reached the entombed men. Sweeter music never struck mortal ears. They, too, seized their picks and dug through the black wall to meet their rescuer. Suddenly it fell through, and a hole was left large enough for a man's body to pass through. Day was breaking at the pit mouth, when the weary, wretched watchers there were startled to receive a signal for the cage. It was quickly lowered and came up presently with a gruesome collection of limbs that had been torn off, dead bodies and living men.

"The work of rescue now went bravely on and the awful extent of the calamity was soon discovered. A dozen or so more miners were dug out alive and as each pit load reached the mouth the rescued miners were seized by their friends and hurried off to the village public house. The dead miners were drawn up the shaft in a pitiable state. Some had had their arms or legs torn off, others had lost their heads, while more had their faces so blackened that the scorched skin peeled off at a touch.

"Suddenly somebody in the crowd cried, 'Where's Billy Smith?' Nobody knew, and two good natured miners volunteered to go down the shaft to see if he had been hurt in the mine. They searched perfunctorily enough, for they did not suppose that he had been left behind. But a faint moan reached their ears from among the debris, which had fallen near the hole that had been battered in for the rescue of the entombed miners. They cleared the rubbish away quickly and pulled out a man. Yes, it was Billy. He had dug his own grave. He was hauled to the top and laid down. Brandy was poured down his throat and by and by he opened his eyes. 'Whaur's my dog?' he faintly choked out. Somebody brought the cur to him and laid it in his arms. He hugged it closely, and then, with a smile on his blackened, scorched face, he quietly died. Billy was a man who did not know very much, you see. He simply knew enough to die for others."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Shutting the Eyes to See.

Mr. Trevor-Battye and his one comrade on the island of Kolguev, off the northern coast of Russia, had sighted a choom (Samoyed hut) and were making toward it with great eagerness when a heavy fog settled upon them, and presently as they made their way over the low hills they found themselves unable to agree as to the right direction. Time passed, and they became utterly confused. Still they must find the Samoyeds, and finally Mr. Trevor-Battye pulled himself together.

I remembered how one day when it was very hot I threw a jacket over the bough of a tree where my Cree Indian said we would pick it up on our return. We hunted all that day and the next, lay out that night, and the following evening as we were going home I remembered my jacket.

A jacket hanging on a bough in the middle of a pathless forest is no very easy thing to find, but the Cree shut his eyes, remained so for a minute or two, and then turning half round walked straight away. I followed, and at the end of an hour we came straight up to the jacket.

This, as I say, I now remembered. Then I shut my eyes and thought. After a moment I could, as it were, see the choom, and so clearly that I knew I could walk up to it.

I opened my eyes. All was fog, dense fog, but, pointing, I said to my companion, "There is the choom straight over there," which was almost the opposite direction from where we had supposed it to be.

We shouldered our things and marched on, and, sure enough, it was not long before we saw ahead of us the dim outline of the choom looming through the fog.—Youth's Companion.

LIFELESS RIDERS.

Some Thrilling Incidents Culled From Among the Horrors of War.

A veteran of the British army in India once saw a strange sight on a battlefield. As he tells the story a squadron of cavalry had been held in reserve under cover of a field battery and an infantry regiment. The artillery duel had ended. The assault of the enemy in overwhelming numbers had been repulsed by the steadiness of the infantry. While a cloud of smoke hung over the field the cavalry received an order to charge with drawn sabers.

The troopers started in close order for the enemy's line. Midway they met a destructive fire from earthworks in front of them, and from the woods on their flank. A young cavalryman, with his saber drawn, was shot in the heart while leading in the first file. The horse halted, swerved to the right and turned back, but the rider kept his seat without budging. The other troopers went on, carried the earthworks by storm, rode at full gallop after the retreating force and converted defeat into rout.

The dead trooper meanwhile was returning with white face, and with the blood streaming from his wound. Under his nerveless hand the horse received neither check nor leading and made its own way toward the infantry, who were now advancing rapidly. As the smoke lifted the soldiers saw the solitary rider coming, with one hand in a death grip upon the saddle, while the other still held the sword rigidly clasped.

It was a sight never to be forgotten—the galloping horse, with the dead cavalryman still mounted and looking grim and fierce. It was not until the rider had gone 30 yards from the spot where he had been killed that he rolled off the horse.

A similar story is told of Captain Nolan, who delivered the fatal, blundering order for the charge of the famous Light Brigade. He was seen on the field of Balaklava riding from the hills where the staff officers were drawn up to the quarter where the brigade was stationed. The charge began, and what was left of the brigade returned in broken groups.

At last Captain Nolan was seen galloping toward the center of the field. He was firmly seated, straight as an arrow and riding well. Suddenly the horse swerved and the rider toppled over. The officers who were nearest rushed forward, but when they lifted him from the ground they found him lifeless. The Indian saberman, he had been shot and instantly killed, but his horse had carried him safely across the field, out of the reach of the pursuing Cossacks.—Youth's Companion.

THE OFFICIAL PITCHER.

And the Dudish Young Gentleman Got a Drink From It.

A young man with a delicate, straw colored mustache and football hair parted in the center and glued down to his temples sauntered carelessly into one of the superior courts one day. He eyed the judge through his glasses, and sized up all the attorneys. Then he walked up to the bar and poured out a glass of ice water.

The judge, who is nervous and testy, had observed the young man and frowned down on the glued hair and glasses. When the young man boldly walked up to the bar and took a glass of ice water the judge fairly boiled with indignation at such temerity amounting almost to contempt. The young man was just raising the glass to his lips when the judge roared:

"That water, sir, is for attorneys and other officers of the court."

The glass almost dropped from his hand, he started violently, turned red, then placed the glass on the table and walked out of the court. The judge chuckled. Half an hour later the young man entered the courtroom again with a roll of parchment in his hand. The judge glared at him savagely, but he never flinched. Finally there was a lull in the proceedings, and he addressed the court:

"Your honor!"

"What is it, sir?"

"I wish to submit to the court my certificate of admission to practice in the supreme court and all other courts of this state." And he passed the parchment to the clerk.

"Well, what of that?" growled the judge.

"Now your honor, having presented the proofs of my admission to the bar I would now move the court that I be permitted to drink from the official pitcher." And he calmly drained the glass of water he had left on the table.—San Francisco Post.

Grown Up Baby Talk.

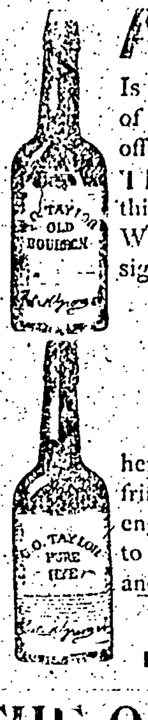
Some one suggests the invention of a language for lovers that shall supersede the present babble of baby talk. As a rule, it is a travesty upon the conversation of any normal infant and belongs nowhere but among the silly utterances bubbling from an overflowing heart. Addressed by a lover to a lover it may answer its purpose, being interpreted by some subtle insight born of the condition, but when the same jargon is spoken to children's ears it seems little less than an insult. Children never use commonplace bad grammar. They are original at all costs. Why, then, when these grown up children try to imitate them, do they become silly and nothing more?

A newly made husband overheard asking his bride, "Oose lovey dovey is oo?" scarcely becomes an object of anything but ridicule. The philanthropic purpose now held in view is to supply some equivalent which shall satisfy the yearnings of the heart at the same time that it shall not degenerate into a subject of sacrilegious jest.—New York Journal.

Curious Prehistoric Monkeys.

In several places in the Cape Colony and Orange Free State of South Africa caves have been explored which yielded hundreds of mummified remains of a queer species of six fingered monkey. All of the full grown specimens of this remarkable species of quadrumana have the tail situated high on the back—from three to five inches farther up than that on the modern monkey—and other distinguishing marks, such as two sets of canine teeth, beards on the males, etc. Whether these creatures were mummified by human beings who formerly held them in reverence, or were overtaken by some catastrophe, such as a sudden convulsion of nature or a cataclysm which entombed them in their caves and thus preserved them, is a secret that can never be known.—Public Opinion.

A certain dissatisfied wife says that her husband is such a blunderer that he can't even try a new boot without "putting his foot in it."



A MERCHANT'S TRADE MARK

Is a part of his stock in trade, an asset of greater or less value. The imitation of a label, or the copying of a reputable well-known commodity, is a punishable offense in the eye of the law. As originators and sole owners of the TRADE MARK known as G. O. TAYLOR WHISKIES, we take this means of acquainting the public with the shape and style in which our Whiskies are offered for sale. ALL GENUINE goods bear the following signature on a strip label over the cork, and on the face label also.

Chester H. Graves & Sons.

There is no better medicinal Whiskey sold in this or any other country.

We do not sell it in bulk to any individual or firm at any price, and we hereby give notice that we are ready to pay for information to convict infringers of our rights as sole proprietors. We particularly mean those persons engaged in the practice of refilling our bottles, without destroying the labels, to desist or suffer the consequences. Reputable Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Wine Merchants sell "G.O.T." and are authorized to warrant it Pure.

C. H. GRAVES & SONS,
BOSTON, MASS. Solo Proprietors.

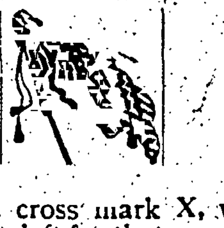
THE OFFICIAL LIST OF NOMINATIONS

TO BE VOTED FOR AT THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION,

APRIL 7, 1896.

To vote a Straight Party Ticket, Place a Cross, X, with Ink in the Square Opposite your Party Emblem.

REPUBLICAN TICKET

PROHIBITION TICKET 

If you have not voted a straight ticket above, place a cross mark X, with ink opposite each name you wish to vote for in the blank space left for that purpose.

NAMES	PLACE OF BUSINESS	RESIDENCE	P. O. ADDRESS	VOTE FOR ONE	Mark in This Col.
For City Treasurer— Moses T. Hale	City Hall	325 E. St. Vrain	Colorado Springs	Republican	
For City Clerk— Chas. E. Smith	City Hall	719 W. Pike's Peak	Colorado Springs	Republican	
For City Marshal— Loy C. Dana	City Hall	120 N. Wahsatch	Colorado Springs	Republican	
For City Attorney— J. K. Grady	El Paso Bl'k	716 N. Tejon	Colorado Springs	Republican	
For City Street Supervisor— T. R. Cunnington	City Hall	[illegible] N. Wahsatch	Colorado Springs	Republican	
For City Engineer— H. I. Reid	Gazette Bl'd'g	[illegible] E. Columbia	Colorado Springs	Republican	
For Police Magistrate— G. A. F. Owen Will S. Trowbridge	City Hall Rear 17 N. Tejon	[illegible] Washington 112 E. Willamette	Colorado Springs Colorado Springs	Republican Prohibitionist	
For Alderman First Ward— W. H. McIntyre	111 E. Kiowa	El Paso Club	Colorado Springs	Republican	
For Alderman Second Ward— H. C. McCreery	Midland Bl'k	[illegible] E. Willamette	Colorado Springs	Republican	
For Alderman Third Ward— J. C. St. John	110 N. Tejon	202 S. Wahsatch	Colorado Springs	Republican	
For Alderman Fourth Ward— [illegible]	[illegible] S. Cascade	[illegible] S. Cascade	Colorado Springs	Republican	
For Alderman Fifth Ward— J. A. Leech	P. O. Bl'd'g	[illegible] Washington	Colorado Springs	Republican	

STATE OF COLORADO, COUNTY OF EL PASO, } ss. CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Pursuant to Section II, Page 146, of session laws of the Eighth General Assembly of the State of Colorado, notice is hereby given that the above is a list of all nominations to offices certified to me to be voted for at the City Election to be held on Tuesday, April 7, A. D., 1896, as appears by certificates on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, at Colorado Springs, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1896.

[SEAL] CHAS. E. SMITH, City Clerk.

Broughams, Victorias and Traps.

ALL STYLES, SIZES AND QUALITIES.

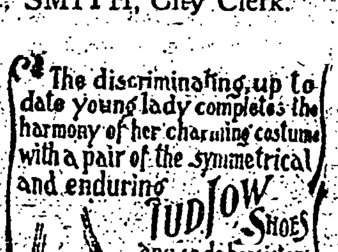
Beautiful Designs. Reasonable Prices

When in Denver drop in and see the many styles of Vehicles, Family Carriages, etc. Nearly one hundred varieties to select from.

The Robertson & Doll Carriage Company

DENVER, COLORADO.

The discriminating, up to date young lady completes the harmony of her charming costume with a pair of the symmetrical and enduring LUDLOW SHOES and so do her sisters, her cousins & her aunts. Shown in Black & Seasonable Tans



Sold by Matt Conway, Colorado Springs; S. J. Pollo, Cripple Creek; I. Tarkoff, Victor; Sam Berry, Leadville.

Horses Clipped AT The London Livery

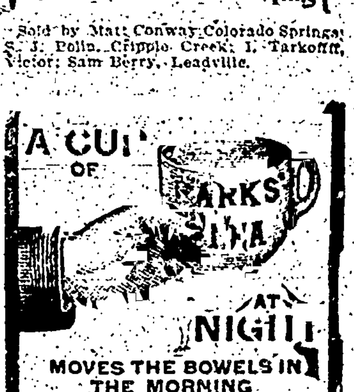
In rear of Durkee Building.

F. H. METZ, No. 8 Pike's Peak Avenue,

Has just received direct from New York a car load of the latest style of

Harness, Saddles, Trunks and Valises

Prices are the lowest and goods the finest ever shown in this city.



A CUP OF PARKS' TEA AT NIGHT MOVES THE BOWELS IN THE MORNING

SOLD BY SMITH & WELLING.

THE ATHLETES AT ATHENS.

America Meets Other Nations on Classic Ground.

OLYMPIC GAMES REVIVED.

Teams From Princeton University and the B. A. A. Represent the United States at the Great International Contests—The Ancient Panathenaic Stadium and How It Was Restored—The Long Run From Marathon Other Events and All About Them.

[Copyright, 1896.]

If the spirit of the great Herodes Atticus still lingers in the vicinity of the remnants of his noble works, there will be a glad ghost in Athens on the 6th of April, when the athletes of the world file into the magnificent amphitheater of the Panathenaic stadium to struggle for the bays that are to be won by physical prowess, for never in the history of the world has there been an athletic event so notable and comprehensive as this one will be. The Greeks themselves, who for so large a part of the ancient time were leaders in athletics as well as in art, have never seen its like, for they in the height of their glory would enter into no contests with other nations.

DEMETRIUS BIKELAS.

This was not because they had any fear of losing their prestige. It was a question of caste. The Greeks of those days—Hellenes, as they called themselves—were proud and haughty. All who were not Greeks were barbarians, and consequently not to be countenanced; hence they had no opportunity for estimating the strength and skill of the athletes of other nations.

It must be admitted, however, that for long ages the highest physical development reached by mortal man was attained among the Greeks, and the student of history still enthusiastically dwells upon those glorious festivals wherein the true beauty of manhood was shown in its perfection.

Even in this prosy age there is something thrilling in the thought that eight of our American boys are now on that classic ground ready to enter those historic lists to try issues with the formidable athletic forces of all the rest of Christendom.

The fact that Princeton university and the Boston Athletic association are the only two organizations to step into the breach and endeavor to assert America's prestige in the greatest tournament of the age does not discourage Americans, for many other lands will not be more largely represented. They have, moreover, full faith in the quality of our representatives and believe that in these critical and rigorous tests of their skill and endurance they will acquit themselves with credit to their country.

The plan of this unique international contest was suggested at a congress of athletes held in Paris in June, 1894, under the auspices of the Union de Societes Francaises de Sports Athletiques. It was decided to revive the Olympian games in modernized form, but with the greatest possible approximation to ancient type and standards and upon a thoroughly international basis.

The competitors were to appear as representatives of their nationality and none but amateurs was to compete. It was also very wisely determined that no money prizes were to be offered, it being held that simple badges of honor would be worn with as much pleasure and pride by record makers and record breakers as though they were studded with gems.

It was further arranged that the first celebration of the games should be held at Athens, it being considered appropriate that the birthplace of the famous Olympian festival should be the scene of its rechristening. After the expiration of four years the international contest is to be held in Paris and four years later in New York.

It was of course realized that the undertaking was one of great magnitude, and doubts were expressed at first as to the possibility of its consummation. But zeal preponderated over timidity, and the work was taken up in earnest. The whole scheme was placed in charge of a permanent international committee under the presidency of the eminent Greek litterateur, Demetrius Bikelas, who first suggested the great Olympic revival.

As secretary for the first year, or until the first contest had taken place, Baron Pierre de Coubertin of Paris was chosen, and he has made an active and efficient officer.

The assurance that Greece would accept the responsibility thrown upon her for the first year and would do her utmost to insure success was amply given when the crown prince of Greece signified his willingness to act as president of the special Greek committee. By reason of his station and the confidence and affection with which he is regarded among his people he is eminently fitted for this important function. His intimate personal acquaintance with athletic sports and his lifelong interest in them have made his duties pleasant, even though extremely arduous. The amount of actual work that this public spirited prince has accomplished is really wonderful and shows that he has been no mere figurehead. Every detail of organization, plans and rules has passed under his most critical scrutiny. Many of the most important provisions are the result of his original suggestion, and during the final weeks of preparation he has been busy night and day, so deep is his concern that this gigantic enterprise shall meet with success proportionate to its importance and the classic spot chosen for the revival.

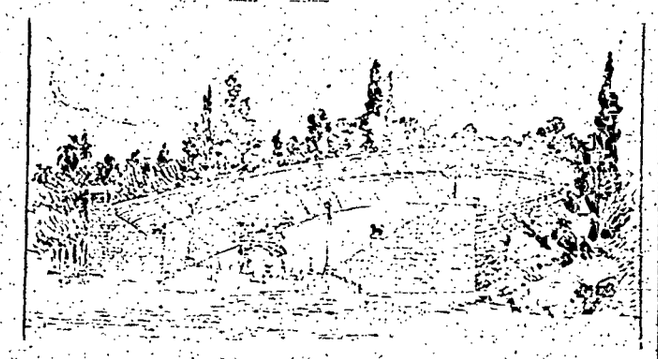
The committee, which has worked in concert with him, and whose membership includes some of the most eminent men of Greece, has been marvelously active and successful. It has overcome obstacles seemingly insurmountable, and its members have devoted themselves unremittingly to the great work at immense sacrifice of time and all considerations of personal comfort.

A more vivid idea of the immensity of the scheme which has been put into execution during the passage of some 20 calendar months may be obtained by a glance at the financial necessities that have been met.

The first call was for voluntary subscriptions. The appeal to the glorious traditions of the past, coupled with the promise of so much good for the Greek youth of today and of the future, met with an immediate and loyal response. From all parts of the country and from all classes contributions flowed in, but the people of Greece are poor as well as patriotic, and the sum total of their contributions was but 300,000 drachmas—that is to say, about $36,000.

The committee having had in serious contemplation the restoration of the Panathenaic stadium began to feel discouraged, but while casting about for ways and means to meet the enormous expense which the rehabilitation of this ancient arena would entail it was made glad by the receipt of a donation of 500,000 drachmas from Mr. Georgios Averoff, a citizen of Alexandria. The donor expressly stipulated that this princely gift should be applied solely to the work on the stadium. Later he increased the sum to 930,000 drachmas and promised more in case it was needed. In this connection it is not amiss to say that the erection of the statue of Mr. Averoff executed by the eminent Athenian sculptor Brakes, which stands at the principal entrance to the stadium, was in most excellent taste and constitutes a fitting recognition of the patriotism which this worthy Greek has so often and in so many ways exhibited.

The Panathenaic stadium, wherein the wrestlers and racers and other athletes of the world will compete for honors, is a monster amphitheater of earth and stone, built originally by the ancient Greeks, 776 B. C., and used by them until the Emperor Theodosius abolished the Olympian games, A. D. 394. The semicircle faces in the hills just outside the city of Athens and is a natural formation, and the Greeks, taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by this ready made arena, cut down the embankments to suit their convenience, put in stone buttresses and by the direction of that public spirited Athenian, Herodes Atticus, fitted them with seats of white marble. In getting the material with which to cover these immense embanked slopes with seats Atticus very nearly exhausted all the quarries on Pentelikon. All this marble, or nearly all, disappeared into the limekilns of the middle ages. When King George had the place carefully excavated at his own expense, 25 years ago, all that remained of that vast mass of marble were the upper goal and the curb of the sphendone or circular end.



THE PANATHENAIC STADIUM.

To restore this great amphitheater and furnish it in the splendid fashion of the olden time has been the ambition of the great Greeks for many years past, and now, though the finished work is still far distant, it is in sight, and it is only a question of time when this monument of Athenian grandeur will be fully rebuilt and Athens will have her noble stadium, perhaps more purely classic in its architectural details than ever before.

For the present only the first three rows of seats around the whole course and the entire height of the circular end are done in marble. The remaining rows of seats are made of common stone or wood, which will be gradually replaced by marble as the permanent committee can gather means wherewith to prosecute the work.

For many months past 600 workmen have been kept constantly employed in this great work of reconstruction, and almost as many more have been engaged in cleaning and beautifying the city for the reception of its expected guests. The parks are laid out with shrubs and flowers and brilliantly lighted with electric lights, as is also the principal road leading to the stadium.

As soon as the plan of the proposed revival of the Olympian games was made known it became the center of universal interest. In each nation a committee of prominent men was appointed to participate in the work and to stir up the athletic world to an appreciation of the importance of the scheme. The general committee was formed, and on its list were placed the most honored names of every land.

Conferences by letter and cablegram have been held from time to time, and the best methods of procedure that could be devised have been followed. Many difficulties have arisen from various local causes, and the representation of the several civilized nations will not be so large as was at first expected, and yet the occasion will be a great one, and the contests will be fought out by the representative amateur athletes of the world.

Professor William Sloane of Princeton university, America's representative in the Olympic committee, has directed every energy toward having this country creditably represented, and when recently he received word that the Boston Athletic association had given up the idea of sending a team he appealed at once to the Princeton management and laid before it the importance of having some college support America's interests at these games. By these worthy efforts the approval of the faculty was finally secured, the money necessary to defray the expenses of the Voyagers was raised, and the excellent team which is now representing Princeton and America at Athens was immediately put into vigorous training.

At this action of Princeton, Boston's ambition was again spurred, the pride of the B. A. A. was touched, and the sum necessary to defray the expenses of the Boston team was at once forthcoming. And so a brawny quartet of bright young men, accompanied by Manager John Graham, came down from "the Hub" and joined the Princeton team at New York and sailed with them on the Fulda on the 21st day of last month.

The four Princetonians who were chosen to bear the colors of "Old Nassau," Garrett, Tyler, Lane and Jamison, are worthy of the honorable task to which they are committed.

Robert Garrett, Jr., captain of the team, is a native of Baltimore, and a son of Robert Garrett, formerly identified with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He is an all round athlete and holds the college record for putting the 16 pound shot (46 feet) and for high jumping (5 feet 9 inches). He has entered the shot put, discus throwing and bar vaulting events in the Olympian games and his friends think will win them all.

Albert C. Tyler has made his mark in various contests. He excels at pole vaulting, to which he has almost exclusively devoted himself. He holds the Princeton record for pole vaulting of 10 feet 10 inches. He played right tackle on the football team last year. He has entered in the pole vaulting event in the Olympian games and expects to break his own record.

FRANCIS A. LANE. HERBERT B. JAMISON.

Francis A. Lane is a wonderful fellow in the world of athletics and has made a remarkable record. At Wittenburg academy, in Springfield, O., where he prepared for college, he won the all round championship two years in succession. He is the fastest sprinter at Princeton. Last year he repeatedly breasted the tape at 100 yards in 10 seconds. He is entered in the 100 meter (equivalent to our 110 yard) race in the Olympian games.

Herbert B. Jamison, who was chosen at the last minute to take the place of Caldelf, who was unable to go, has no great record back of him, but is a young man of great promise. As a racer he will probably score some victories, for he is very fleet of foot. He will do some short sprints and also try his luck in the 400 meter race. Mr. Jamison is of the class of '97.

The tough shouldered Bostonians are all well known to the amateur athletes of America. Burke, Clark, Blake and Curtis are formidable men when met in the athletic arena, and John Graham, the manager, is the one who can spur them to the exercise of the utmost limit of their powers.

Thomas E. Burke, the international 440 yard champion runner, will be in July 21 years of age. He weighs 144 pounds in condition and is 5 feet 11 inches in height. He was born in Boston and is a graduate of the English high school. He made his athletic debut at the games of the Suffolk A. C. July 4, 1893, when he won the 440 yard novice race on a poor track in 58 4-5 seconds.

At the indoor championship of the Interscholastic A. A., March 17, 1894, he won the 600 yard run in 1 minute 20 2-5 seconds, which record stands for the association at the present time.

Ellery H. Clark is a student at Harvard, and as he is a high scholarship man he went with the team with the consent of the faculty. He has been prominent in athletics for several years, and his performances have been very creditable. Although he has participated in about all the handicap meetings and won many trophies, he is probably known much better as an all round athlete. His work at the New England Amateur Athletic union championship last season was remarkably fine. He scored 5,645 points against Carpenter's 5,850. In the championship games of the maritime provinces last summer he won five first prizes and broke several records. He will be entered for the high and broad jumps, the hop, step and jump and the hammer, if this last event is added to the programme, as is possible.

Arthur Blake will be entered in the 1,000 and 1,500 meter runs, and also the 30 mile run from Marathon to Athens. He became known to distance runners in 1889, when he engaged in cross country runs. He has a mile indoor record of 4 minutes 30 4-5 seconds, made when he won the indoor championship of the N. E. A. A. U., two years ago.

Thomas P. Curtis, the hurdler, is comparatively new in athletics. He was born in San Francisco. He is the son of an army officer who left the west in 1892 and removed to Boston. He won the 45 yard high hurdle handicap race of the B. A. A., beating Stephen Chase, the world's champion. Willie Curtis has not had a chance yet to show himself at his best, those who are familiar with his work feel confident that he will come away from Athens with an enviable record.

Manager Graham of the Boston team also took along with him W. W. Hoyt, a promising young athlete, who may have a try at the pole vaulting prizes. He is a Harvard man, class of '95, who has made a specialty of pole vaulting. His 10 feet 6¾ inches at the indoor interscholastic championship of 1895 is still a record for the Boston schools.

From the above records it may be seen that while the American contingent is small there is good reason to believe that a considerable percentage of the prizes are likely to be captured and brought back by the doughty boys from this side of the great waters.

After the vital question of location and the requirement of means for the material furnishings of this great arena had been settled, the subject of next greatest importance which came up for consideration was what sort of sports should be selected for the competition schedule. This was a matter which kept the committee busy for many months. At first everybody was for a pure revival of the Olympian games, the throwing of the discus, chariot racing and all the rest. But when it came to be considered that few would take the time and trouble to study the classics all over again with the single view of acquiring a practical knowledge of obsolete pastimes the views of the committee were modified, and it was at last agreed that only such Grecian games as were easily adaptable to modern conditions would be introduced. This was all the more reasonable from the fact that even the Greeks themselves have largely abandoned the sports of their ancestors.

First on the list of events the committee placed athletic sports, and first among these as being the most natural and universal, foot races. These will be 100, 400, 800 and 1,500 meters. Then will come the hurdle race of 110 meters, running broad and high jump, pole vault, putting the shot and the oldest of Grecian games, throwing the discus. The greatest race will be at the end, the long distance run from Marathon to Athens. The distance between these points is 30 miles. This race course is classic, it being the one traversed by the zealous messenger who ran all the way to Athens to announce the memorable victory of Miltiades on Marathon's bloody plain. The fact, as recorded in history, that this messenger dropped dead from exhaustion after making his announcement does not seem to dampen the ardor of the young athletes of today, who are eager to compare their agility and endurance with that of the famous runners of the days of Grecian glory.

The next division of the programme is denominated gymnastic sports. These consist of individual exhibitions, exhibitions on the rings, parallel bars, horse leaping and team work.

Fencing and wrestling have a place to themselves. In this division there will be work with the foils, salve and sword, amateur, civil and military wrestling, Greek and Roman methods.

Shooting occupies a class by itself. It will consist of target practice with army rifles, carbines and pistols; rifle range 300 and 200 meters, revolver and carbine 25 and 50 meters.

Aquatics is a general term that will embrace all sorts of contests in and upon the water. There will be a 10 mile steam yacht race on the Saronic gulf under the rules of the Cercle de la Voile de Paris, and also competitions between sailing yachts of 7 tons 5 miles, of 3 to 10 tons 10 miles, of 10 to 20 tons 10 miles, of over 20 tons 10 miles, rules of the Yacht Racing association of England.

The rowing races will be run along the Phaleron beach, where also the swimming contests will be held. The rowing will be with single sculls, double scull and four oars, rules of the Italian Rowing club governing.

The swimming matches will be at three distances 100 meters, 500 meters and 1,000 meters.

The bicycle races will take place on the Phalerie plain, situated half way between the city and the seashore. The courses will be 2,000 meters, 10,000 meters and 100 kilometers (62 miles) and of 12 hours, all upon track rules of the International Cyclists' association.

The athletic games division will be made up of contests at lawn tennis, single and double, and cricket. It was intended also to have football, but it is doubtful if any nation will have a team at Athens. It is even questionable if the cricketing feature will be a success, for a similar reason.

The Marathon race will undoubtedly be the star event of the meeting. The course will be taken along the highway from Marathon and will end in the stadium. It will be started at noon, and the road will be properly guarded and reserved. It is in this race that the good American or English cross country runner is expected to shine.

All the other races will take place in the stadium.

A great deal of interest is also manifested in the contests with the discus. Discus throwing is similar to the American game of quoits, but is more difficult. The winner is determined solely by length of throw, measured from the front of the platform on which the thrower stands.

JOHN GRAHAM. ELLERY H. CLARK.

In putting the shot the thrower will stand upon a platform two meters square. The length of the throw will be measured by a straight line drawn from the point where the shot first strikes the ground to the nearest side of the platform. Thus it is seen that the direction of the throw is of radical importance. This shot throwing will be heavy work and a very trying test of muscle and pluck, for the shot will weigh 7,260 kilos, which is something near 16 pounds.

Another sort of muscular development is required in the rope climbing contests. Success in these depends entirely upon the strength of the muscles of the arms. The height of the rope will be 14 meters, and in making the ascent the climber must keep his feet and legs absolutely motionless.

The weight lifting tests will be confined to lifting the weight of 88 kilograms (183¾ pounds) with one hand and dumbbells of 77 kilograms (169¾ pounds) with both hands.

The wrestling contests will draw big crowds, for they will be duplicates of the original wrestling matches that were had in this same stadium 1,500 years ago. The contests will be held in a ring strewn with sand. Tripping, bending the neck, clutching the head or the legs, bending the legs, biting, putting adversary's head under the arms or legs and squeezing under the armpits are forbidden. The competitors are paired by lot.

Since the restoration of the great stadium the proportions are practically the same as they were originally, that is to say, there is a straightaway track about 600 feet long, and the total length of the amphitheater is approximately 670 feet.

Under the ancient regime, in the time of Herodes Atticus and his multimillionaire companions, the magnificent arena is said to have had a seating capacity of about 50,000, and now, by the addition of the temporary wooden structure, it is said that there are accommodations for 70,000 spectators.

The track width of the stadium is 109 feet and its field area 8,100 square yards.

Nearly all the civilized nations are represented in Athens today, either officially by their respective athletic teams or by private citizens who are there to enjoy ten days of excitement that will not flag for an instant, while the best specimens of physical manhood the world can furnish struggle for bloodless but honorable victory.

And what is the Greek athlete doing? some one asks. Is he keeping up with the procession, and will he try to preserve the prestige established for him centuries ago?

The answer that he will give will be his valiant appearance in the field. He is not going to let the victor's bays be borne away from Greece if he can help it. And while there is no disputing the fact that the decadence of athletics was an accompaniment to the decay of Grecian art and literature the modern Greek is on the upgrade and is doing wonders in the direction of the resuscitation of the worth and dignity of the glorious race from which he descended. The preliminary contests for the purpose of selecting champions to represent Greece in the Olympic games were begun March 21 and continued several days under the personal supervision of King George, Crown Prince Constantine and Prince George and in the presence of from 40,000 to 50,000 spectators, who gathered in the stadium daily. The Marathon race was also rehearsed, the winner covering the distance in 3 hours and 18 seconds.

The opening of the Olympic games, occurring as it does on the day which marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of Greelot independence, will be celebrated in splendid fashion. The hospitable people have also arranged a series of banquets and other entertainments for their visitors. There will be a grand torchlight procession, representing memorable scenes from Greek history, and a series of gala representations of the dramatic masterpieces of the world, beginning with a Sophoclean tragedy and ending with Wagner's "Lohengrin." There will be, furthermore, a special Olympic ode, composed for the occasion by the modern Greek composer Samaris, produced by a monster chorus and orchestra.

THOMAS E. BURKE. ARTHUR BLAKE.

And so we find history again repeating itself and Athens, for a few days at least, as in the olden time, the center of universal interest. The nations of the earth have assembled themselves together, the athletes are ready and straining for the struggle, and it only remains for King George to lift his hand, as did his august ancestors, and say, "Let the games go on!"

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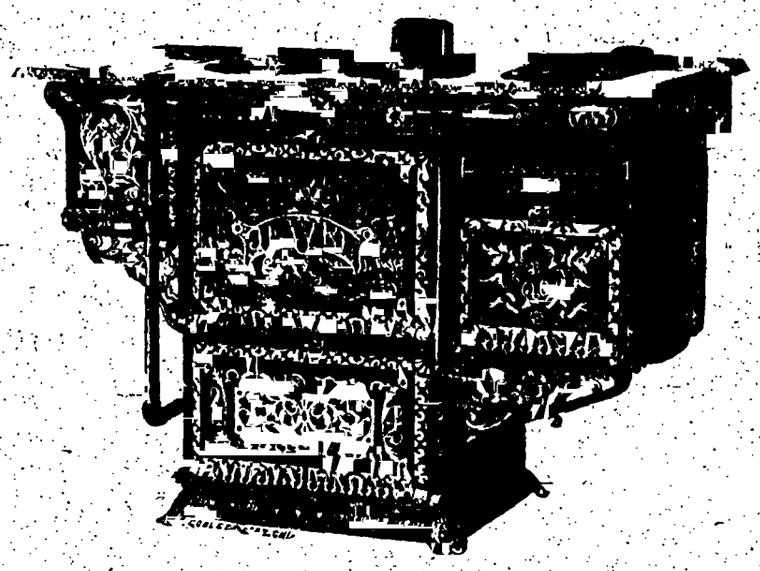

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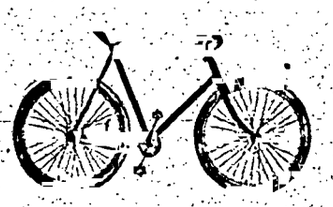

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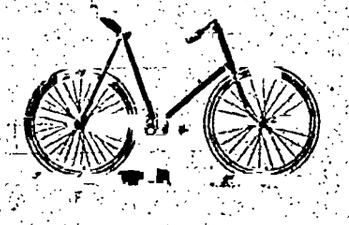

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MINING CAMP OF GILLETT.

What Has Been Done in the Vicinity in the Past Year.

FINE SHOWING IN THE MINES.

Led by the Lincoln, King of Diamonds and Frink and Adams—A Number of Other Properties Follow—Reduction Works.

In presenting the following article The Gazette feels some pleasure in acknowledging the assistance rendered by the Gillett Forum in its compilation.

It cannot be denied that to-day the eyes of the world are directed toward Gillett—Not, perhaps, because she is the largest city in the district, but rather for the reason that nature has clothed her in robes adorned with these attractions calculated to attract the attention of the outside world. Human hands, aided by the most ingenious brain the world has been capable of producing could scarcely have produced a more bewitching earthly paradise than is represented by the territory upon which Gillett is situated.

The writer of this brief sketch, which will probably be read by thousands, desires to say that he fully appreciates his inability to do Gillett and the great mining district surrounding it, the credit to which it is justly entitled. The most brilliant imagination has been eclipsed by the more substantial work of nature which seem to have stood for ages upon the rock-bound shores of this mountain-fringed plateau beckoning as it were to the poor of the world to come and possess the golden treasure hidden deep in the mountain side far from the sight of man.

The good book has said that the "first shall be last." This passage suggests the idea that after all Gillett, although up to the present time has practically been last, in the estimation of the public, now occupies a front seat in the golden chariot of the present generation. This conclusion becomes more reasonable when the fact is taken into consideration that all gold-bearing veins yet discovered in this country lead toward Pike's Peak. This fact is indisputable and conveys the idea that Pike's Peak is the parent gold producer of the great Cripple Creek district. [illegible] miner, will dispute it—why is it not reasonable to conclude that the territory situated nearest the mother vein should not be capable of producing the greatest quantity of gold-bearing ore. Gillett is situated at the very foot of Pike's Peak and only three miles from Bull hill, the next gold-producing mountain. Both of these mountains at some period has experienced great upheavals and the gold-bearing rock contained in them has been distributed over the country in every direction. This, in our opinion, will satisfactorily account for the large amount of paying ore daily discovered in the immediate neighborhood of Gillett. Take for instance the Black Wonder, the Lincolns, King of Diamonds and the Bolivia; they are but the offsprings of Bull hill, while the Carlisle, the Eureka and other kindred mines are the products of Pike's Peak. Miners of experience take notice of these natural conditions and it is no wonder that some of the best mining experts and most conservative capitalists of the mining age are flocking to Gillett. This class of men are looking for the happy medium and the indications are that Gillett and vicinity is the point.

One prominent advantage Gillett holds over almost any other section of this district is, paying ore is often found within two and five feet of the surface between solid walls of granite, thus making it possible for a comparatively poor man to make his claim pay without being compelled to sell his interests to some rich corporation for a mere song.

Here between the two great mountains Bull hill and Pike's Peak—there is gold enough to make old England sorry that she spoke. Now is the time to get in on the ground floor and from it raise to the highest pinnacle of financial prosperity. Many men have been made independently rich in this vicinity during the past few months. Hundreds will enjoy the same blessings in months and years to come. Will it be you or the other fellow? that's the question.

As intimated in the foregoing, Gillett has begun to travel the great highway leading from suburbs of villagehood to the boundaries of a metropolitan existence.

Her existence dates from July 4th, 1894, when the first locomotive of the Midland Terminal railroad penetrated the great hills that guard its pathway on either side. That the incoming of the Terminal laid the foundation for the future metropolis of the great Cripple Creek mining district there remains no doubt in the minds of those acquainted with the facts. Nature's God, in his infinite wisdom has created the rugged mountains that surround Gillett and deposited within their rock-bound folds countless millions of precious metals calculated to benefit the people of succeeding generations.

It would hardly be expected that a city situated as Gillett is should be void of attractions. Everything "goes" in Gillett. Her latch string is out, and, being out, is subject to the pull of every stranger. While this is true, it can be truthfully stated that there is no place on earth where the laws of the land are more strictly observed, or if broken, more rigidly enforced than in the city of Gillett. Every man is supposed to be "right" until he proves himself wrong. The first crooked move lands him in jail. There is no funny business about it.

Laying aside all other industries, the mines surrounding Gillett occupy a foremost position. Until a few months ago the territory surrounding Gillett was not even prospected, in fact it is only a little over a year since this portion of the district was classed by the government as mineral land, it having previously been classified as agricultural, even the site upon which the town is now situated was taken up as a homestead.

Three years and a half ago when gold was first discovered in the Cripple Creek district, prospecting was confined exclusively to Cripple Creek, Gold hill and Bull hill, afterward extending southward to Raven hill, Battle mountain and Victor, and as each new discovery was made in these places, miners flocked to the immediate vicinity of the new find, and as the new discoveries seemed to indicate that the mineral belt tended southward, the territory surrounding Gillett was neglected, and consequently its mineral wealth remained unknown to the world. But during the past few months a few poor, but honest, hard working miners explored the hills in this vicinity and without the means to do the extensive work, they have nevertheless by hard and faithful work demonstrated that the hills encircling Gillett abound in precious metals. Claims have been located in every direction and the work done upon them conclusively shows that this part of the Cripple Creek district will hold its own with the others. The development already done here will not only favorably compare with other sections of the district, but as a matter of fact the properties now opened up and now being worked make a far better showing than the other properties in the camp did at the same depth and with the same amount of work. The veins are large and well defined, and show a value ranging from $5 up to hundreds and even thousands of dollars per ton, and though some of the properties here may be classed as low grade, yet with unsurpassed natural facilities which Gillett affords for the erection and operation of mills and reduction works to treat the ore, these properties will become as large producers as any in the camp.

With the inexhaustible supply of water constantly running through Oil creek on the north and Beaver creek through the center of town, the facilities for transportation of ore from all over the district by both railroad and teams, Gillett offers inducements for the erection of mills and other works for the treatment of ores not equalled by any other portion of the district, and we predict that in 1896 [illegible] three months from this time the sound of hundreds of stamps and the hum of machinery, mingled with the blasts and clinks of hammer and drill in the mines will greet the ear of every visitor coming to Gillett with an increased greeting of ten fold.

To enable our readers to judge of the present development and future prosperity of the mines in this part of the camp, we will cite a few of the claims surrounding Gillett.

The prospects on Lincoln hill have been spoken of so much as the Lincoln mines, that an erroneous impression seems to have gone abroad that these mines are all in the one company. The Lincolns No. 2 and 5 are owned by the Messrs. Dargins and Davidson of Golden [illegible] and are being worked under lease held by Mr. Davidson.

On this property nine men are now sinking and will go down 150 feet before cutting the next station. Returns from the first shipment of ore saved in cleaning up prior to this further development work were seen by The Forum. The ore amounting to some 19,000 pounds was shipped to the Arkansas Valley Smelting company. The King of Diamonds, owned by Dickson Bros. and others, is worked under a lease held by Parfet Bros. & Davidson. Fifteen men are employed here drifting on the 75-foot level and straightening the shaft preparatory to sinking. The shaft is down 125 feet. Ten tons daily are shipped from this property to the sampling works at Cripple Creek. From the face of the drift the ore runs $20.50; in the south slope $13.

The Frink & Adams Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Professionals Nos. 1 and 2, and Last Chance No. 1 1, owned by Dr. J. T. Reed of Colorado Springs, and the operations of these mines are carried on by Dr. Reed under the efficient management of James Parfet. Fourteen men are engaged sinking on the Frink & Adams Nos. 1 and 2; the former is down 70 feet, the latter 75 feet. About 10 tons of ore have been saved.

Work on the Professionals is carried on under a lease to William Parker.

On the World's Fair and Last Chance no improvement work is being done.

The Abe Lincoln No. 1 and the E. F. Gibbons are owned by the Abe Lincoln Gold Mining company, and under the superintendency of Mr. Parfet. A most important strike was made in the E. F. Gibbons on Friday, a big vein of pay ore running $21 to the ton was encountered which fills the entire bottom of the shaft which is now down 51 feet. Ten men are at work. The strike is considered the most important that has been made in the vicinity for some time for the reason that the E. F. Gibbons is on the west side of the dyke on which the Lincoln properties are located.

The recent strike on the Bessie M. also on the west side, but fully 500 feet apart from the Gibbons, clearly shows that the western side of the dyke is equally as rich in mineral as the eastern zone on which, up to this time, all the important development work has been carried forward. The Bessie M. is owned by Morgan, Jones & Pettett. Mr. Jones is receiver of the Texas division of the Gulf road.

A force of men are at work on the Pike's Peak No. 2 timbering the shaft and putting in a Davis whim and other surface improvements.

The Rescue Mining company was incorporated by Denver and Gillett capitalists on Dec. 15, 1895, and placed under the management of C. W. Dake as general superintendent, the properties consisting of the Apex, Old Boy and other claims on Trachyte mountain and adjoining the town of Gillett. The shaft on the Apex is now down 75 feet, well timbered and equipped with good shaft-house, trucks and track, showing ore running from $5 to $25 per ton. It is the opinion of experts that this property will soon be added to Gillett's best shippers.

The Crags Mining company, of Fall creek, owned by Denver and Gillett capitalists, are pushing work on the Eureka and Mascot and it is fair to become another shipper in the near future. The property is under the management of C. W. Dake. It is but just to add that there are many other properties situated in the Oil creek district which are making equally as good a showing as the excellent properties of the Crags Mining company, and Oil creek will in the near future, develop into one of the richest portions of the great Gillett mining camp.

Among the buildings constructed within the past week or 10 days the following may be justly counted among the most prominent. About 10 days ago Saul Rothschilds began the construction of one of the finest buildings in the city. The building is 25x50 and two stories high. It will be covered with a flat roof protected by corrugated iron. The sides will be lined by the same material, while the interior will be sheltered with iron of a galvanized character. The building is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished will be a credit to Mr. Rothschilds and to the town of Gillett.

Probably there is no feature of Gillett that occupies a more prominent position before the public than does her mills. They are important for the reason that they are the objective point of the mineral products of the district. These are the institutions that separate the base rock from the gold and afford the true revenue to the hard working miner and capitalist alike.

The El Paso Reduction works were established in this city in the spring of 1894 at a cost of about $[illegible]. Since their establishment a number of extensive improvements have been added, making the cost of the plant about $100,000. The mill has an average capacity of 100 tons per day, and since starting up has not shut down day or night except for slight repairs. It is worthy of note to say that at no time since the mill has started has it had less than 25 cars of ore ahead and very frequently a much larger number. The officers of the mill are courteous to customers and pay 96 per cent. of the assay value on rock, as per their official assayer, the customer receiving an equal proportion of the pulp. The process is chlorination and is regarded as being among the most saving in this section of the country.

The old Summit mill of this city a few days ago was turned over to Mr. Moffat of Gillett, a prominent mill man of this section. The deal was consummated at Colorado Springs by H. C. McCreery, late county treasurer and manager of the Summit Mining and Milling company, and a Boston capitalist, who was represented in this city by Mr. Moffat, are the contracting parties. The consideration is stated as $10,000. An entire new plant, embracing the Harizell contracting process, will be put in as soon as machinery can be placed on the ground. The mill will furnish steady employment to about a dozen men, and is another step on the ladder of prosperity for the "City of Destiny." The Harizell process is said to be especially adapted for the treatment of the ores of this section.

At the moment of the present writing J. D. Hawkins, Jim Lindsley and others are pushing the construction of a new chlorination plant, situated about one mile and a quarter from the town limits, on Beaver creek. This mill will have an average capacity of 100 tons per day and will be equipped with the latest style of machinery.

Another mill, cyanide process, is already under way by an English syndicate—the names of whom we have not been able to learn. The mill is situated immediately east of the city and when completed will have a capacity of 425 tons per day and will handle ore as low as $5. The ditches for the water ways have already been constructed and lumber and machinery ordered.

It is also understood that the Lincoln mines have already perfected arrangements for a mill to treat the ores of the Lincoln group. What the process will be the writer does not know, but the ores from these mines are low and high grade. At present their ore goes to Denver for treatment.

The Young Turkey Movement.

The Powers have ceased to menace Turkey. All the threats and bluster of last year are past. Lord Salisbury's big talk about sailing "must" to the Porte is now as empty a memory as is Lord Beaconsfield's oriental necromancy. The King of France, or the Good Old Duke of York, has marched up the hill with 20,000 men, and has come down again very quietly. Turkey has beaten five of the Great Powers of Europe at every point, and has allied herself with, or put herself under the protection of, the sixth. Surely, it seems as if the time for executing the "bag and baggage" policy is still far distant. Not for many a year has the Ottoman throne seemed more secure than now.

It is, however, but a fancied strength that it enjoys. The foes which are now arrayed against the empire or against its head are more deadly than Christian powers and British guns. The danger now arises from within, and is of a character that defies Sultan and Czar alike. The "Young Turkey" movement is active once more, and is beginning a "holy war" against the dynasty. So long as the attack was from without and was made by Christian powers the chief effect was to consolidate all Islam for the common defence. But an attack from within is a very different and more dangerous matter. The Sultan's authority rests upon a religious basis. Once persuade the Arabs that the Sultan is not the rightful Caliph of Islam, and the empire will be irretrievably rent asunder.

The leader of the "Young Turkey" party is a capable and aggressive man. He is none other than Murad Bey, formerly editor of the most important newspaper in Turkey and professor of history in the Imperial College at Constantinople. In this latter capacity he was for years the preceptor of all the best young theologians, doctors and lawyers, who are now just starting in professional life, and who are sure to attach great weight to the utterances of their former teacher. He might now have been Grand Vizier of the Empire, for that office was offered to him and urged upon him by the Sultan personally. Instead of accepting it he decided to leave Turkey and begin a campaign for a revolution. And that is what he is doing now.

Murad went from Constantinople to Cairo for this enterprise. It was necessary that he remain in a Mahometan land, of course, if he wanted to command the confidence and support of Mahometans. He began there the publication of a newspaper, The Mizan, which is devoted to preaching revolution throughout Islam. The Turkish government was angered at his audacity, and sent to have him arrested and punished. The Egyptian government, under British influence, declined to give him up. The Sultan's suzerainty over Egypt was defied, and so Murad remains in safety at Cairo, publishing his seditious sheet, and contriving to smuggle copies of it even into the Yildiz palace itself. There is no doubt that it is having much influence, especially in Egypt, Tripoli and Arabia, and is preparing millions of Mahometans to revolt openly against the authority of the present Commander of the Faithful.

A well-informed and cautious correspondent, writing from Cairo to The London Standard, ventures to prophesy that, if the second day of Bairam passes without incident, the second day of September next will see a Turkish revolution openly organized. This view is encouraged by the fact that the Turkish army in the provinces is unquestionably disaffected and almost mutinous. Perhaps even more account is to be made of England's attitude. She insures the safety of Murad Bey at Cairo, and prompts the Egyptian expedition up the Nile without regard to the wishes of Egypt's nominal suzerain. In other ways, too, she shows her disregard, not to say actual hostility, for the Ottoman empire and its interests. When the revolt comes, if it does come, Great Britain will not fire a gun nor speak a word to put it down, nor will she object to the use of Egypt as a base of operations for it. Amid such circumstances the end of the Ottoman empire may be nearer at hand than at first sight appears.—(N. Y. Tribune.

Tesla's Latest.

Nicola Tesla, the electrician and scientist, says the New York Sun, has had in course of development for some time a project for instantaneous and simultaneous communication to all parts of the earth, and perhaps to some of the nearer planets. Mr. Tesla's plan does not deal with fireworks, or the illumination of a large part of the earth's surface in hope of attracting the attention of the dwellers on Mars, but deals wholly with the electric waves. In regard to it, Mr. Tesla said yesterday to a reporter:

"I have had this scheme under consideration for five or six years, and I am becoming more convinced every day that it is based upon scientific principles and is thoroughly practicable. We know that electric disturbances on the sun are productive of similar disturbances on the earth in the form of thunder showers. Now, why is it not equally conceivable that a disturbance on the earth's surface should produce some tangible effect on other planets. The transmission of disturbances on the sun shows beyond doubt that waves of electricity are propagated through all space.

"The objection may be put forward that sufficient electrical disturbance cannot be made on the earth's surface, and that we should be wholly dependent upon thunder storms and other phenomena of nature for the success of our experiment. But, on the contrary, we can make all the artificial thunder and lightning we want. There is no difficulty in making electric apparatus with a spark gap of a mile, and if that did not prove effective it could be increased.

"Do not get the impression," continued Mr. Tesla, "that the success of the experiment is in any way dependent upon the light, noise, or vibration accompanying such an electric discharge. It is wholly through the electricity waves, which are propagated through the atmosphere and 150 other beyond; that we may hope to obtain any results. But if there are intelligent inhabitants of Mars or any other planet, it seems to me that we can do something to attract their attention.

"This, of course, is the extreme application of the principle of the propagation of electric waves. The same principle may be employed with good effect for the transmission of news to all parts of the earth. It was formerly thought that in order to get any power out of electricity a conducting circuit must exist, but it has been shown that the same results may be accomplished with a single wire. It is perfectly possible to operate a motor or an electric light with just a single line of wire leading to the apparatus. It naturally occurred to me that, as the earth is a conductor, an electrical disturbance at one point, causing a change in the equilibrium of the earth's electricity, should be felt at all points on the earth's surface, and might be recorded by properly constructed instruments.

"The possibilities of such a transmission of intelligence cannot be exaggerated. Every city on the globe could be on an immense ticker circuit, and a message sent from New York would be in England, Africa, and Australia in an instant. What a grand thing it would be in times of war, epidemic, or panic in the money market!"

Mr. Tesla is at present engaged in finishing his calculations and perfecting the apparatus necessary for experiment in his new field of investigation, and he hopes soon to be able to show the practicability of his plan.

The average annual payment to British soldiers in pensions for wounds is only $50,000.

VARIETIES.

The production of olive oil in Cephalonia is very considerable, a good crop yielding 25,000 to 30,000 barrels, or 450,000 English gallons; but more than three-fourths go into local consumption, and only one-fourth is exported, almost exclusively to Russia.

About 60 tons of travertine have been sent to San Francisco from the travertine quarries near Bridgeport, Mono county, Cala. This substance will probably displace the Egyptian marble now largely used in the interiors of fine buildings. There is an abundance at the Mono county quarries.

California shipped out of the State 48,171 car loads of fruit, nuts, wine, brandy and vegetables in 1895, an increase over 1894 of 535 car loads. Of fruit alone the shipments were 27,170 car loads. In 1890 the shipments of fruit were only 10,153 car loads. If all the orchards in California now in bearing were to put out a full crop this year the exports of fruit should, it is estimated, reach 50,000 car loads.

The cigar industry at Key West began to develop immediately after the close of the civil war, and it increased every year until 1893. At that time the Cubans, most of them naturalized voters, had obtained such complete control of civic affairs that they were able and always ready to dictate terms to the manufacturers; and to escape their exactions a number of the factories were moved to Tampa. Between 4000 and 5000 Cubans have gone from Key West to Tampa within two or three years.—(Harper's Weekly.

It is said that Dr. Carver of St. Augustine, Fla., is living in the oldest house in the United States. It was built in 1565 and was occupied by Spanish monks before St. Augustine was founded. In the house Dr. Carver has surrounded himself with a collection of antiquities connected with the history of Florida and the Spanish, who once ruled it, that is a veritable museum. His collection of curiosities contains relics connected with the first Spanish settlers that date back into Moorish history 1000 years ago.

New Motive Power.—A gentleman looking extremely tired called at the country house of a noted engineer. "I am completely done up," he said; "I had to make a tremendous effort to open the garden gate. You ought to get some one to pour a canful of oil on the hinges." "Not if I know it," replied the engineer. "The iron gate is connected with hydraulic machinery, by means of which every visitor, both when coming and going, helps to raise a large quantity of water to the upper rooms."—(La Epoca.

One of the treasures which have added to the interest of the rooms of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in New York was a cabinet of curios gathered by missionaries. In this cabinet was a collection of idols from the Hawaiian Islands. These images, all of the most hideous nature and of strange composition, have for more than half a century attracted the attention of visitors. They were sent to the rooms of the board soon after the first missionaries from America set foot on the Sandwich Islands in 1820, and have received the greatest care. They have been sold to the Historical Society of Honolulu for $800, and will be set up in the museum there.

Plenty of Gold.—Of all the sovereigns of the world the Shah of Persia is said to possess the largest treasure in jewels and gold ornaments, it being valued at $50,000,000. The chief object of value is the old crown of Persian rulers in the form of a pot of flowers, which is surmounted by an uncut ruby the size of a hen's egg. The diamonds in another symbol of his rank are said to weigh almost 20 pounds. There is also a jeweled sabre, valued at $1,000,000. Another thing that the Shah prizes is a silver vase ornamented with 100 emeralds, whose equals, it is said, do not exist in the world. In the collection there is a cube of amber which, tradition says, fell from heaven in the days of Mahomet, and insures the possessor against bodily harm.

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A SPITTING GHOST.

WHY THE SWISH OF A CHEWER ANNOYED THE OTHER MAN.

He Tells the Story of His Experience With the Shade of an Old Fellow Whose Wife Objected, and With Some Success, to the Tobacco Habit.

The man in the smoking compartment was chewing tobacco, and at intervals he spat at the cuspidor, with the sibilant swish incidental to tobacco chewing, and every time he did this a studious looking man in the corner started nervously and looked up from the book he was reading.

After half an hour or so the chewer, having finished his quid, went back into the car, and the reader looked at me, with an evident desire to say something.

"I don't like that," he remarked mildly. "It's a vile habit," I assented at once. "No; not that. It's ghosts."

"Ghosts?" I exclaimed, and I shot a quick glance at the cuspidor, the reader and the way to get out in case my traveling companion should prove to be crazy.

"Yes, ghosts," he went on calmly enough. "Let me tell you about it. A little more than two years ago I rented a fine country house not far from New York at a low figure because it bore the reputation of being haunted and had not been occupied since its owner died, about two years before my advent. It was a handsome place, and when I had touched it up a bit, put half a dozen servants into it and invited some friends to spend the opening week with me it was anything but a ghostly place. When they had taken their departure, I settled down quietly to my work of writing and found an excellent place for it in the cozy library the late owner had fitted up for his special use.

"For the first few nights I did no work there until quite a late hour, and observed nothing out of the ordinary. As to the ghostly visitants, it seemed about the last place in the world a ghost accustomed to the disagreeable surroundings of a graveyard would care to frequent. Neither were there any ghostly indications in any other part of the house, nor did my servants notice anything to be alarmed at. One night, however, I went into the library about 8 o'clock and sat down at my desk, a new one I had set in the middle of the floor at a comfortable distance from the big open grate. I presume I had been at work 15 minutes when I heard just such a sound as that man made in here a while ago when he spat at that cuspidor. I looked up quickly, for I thought it was my hostler, who I knew used tobacco, but no one was visible. I resumed my work, and in two or three minutes I heard the sibilant swish again. This time it came from the direction of a big old armchair just in front of the fire, and I fancied the spitter might be occupying it and using the fireplace for a cuspidor. I really knew that could not be the case, but where did the sound come from? I waited again, watching the fire to see if it would give any response, but there was none, though at intervals of two or three minutes the sounds came from the direction of the old chair.

"Once I got up and walked around the room and out into the adjoining rooms and hall, but nothing was visible. It was an audible ghost merely, and apparently not otherwise disposed to be active. I could see nothing or feel nothing, and there was none of the usual disagreeable concomitants of the ghostly visitants I had read about, such as cloudy presences, vague shadows, stifling atmosphere, and all that sort of thing—nothing, in fact, except that peculiar noise, which was really soothing in its effect, for I knew how much comfort a chewer could get out of his chew as he dreamily chewed before an open fire. At last I gave it up and went to my work again and paid no more attention to it until about 10 o'clock, when I observed that it stopped, and I was not disturbed further that night. The next day I kept my own counsel, and the next evening when I went to the library again, shortly after dinner, I sat down in the big chair to smoke. A few minutes later I heard that ghostly spit again, this time from the side of the fireplace, where an old sofa stood. Then I thought it was rather comical than otherwise, and I felt as if I were a visitor, and the ghost was enjoying my company and his chew at the same time. In any event, when I went back to my desk the sound seemed to come from the direction of the old chair again, and I proceeded with my work until 10 o'clock, when the noise ceased as before.

"Well, this peculiar ghostly visitation continued for nearly a year, varied now and again by two noises and sometimes by three, as if the tobacco chewing ghost had invited a few kindred spirits in and they were enjoying a quiet quid apiece. Sometimes I felt sure I would hear a laugh, or a voice, or a chair shoved back, for the spitting was so extremely natural that it seemed impossible not to be accompanied by other evidences of a personal presence. But no such sounds ever manifested themselves, and as the time went by I began to grow more or less nervous. It was not fear exactly, for I had been sitting up of nights with that ghost for months, and our relationship had actually been more pleasant than not, and I am sure I would have felt lonely not to have heard it as I worked, but there's something in the air when ghosts are around that makes one's nerves sensitive. I don't know what it is, but any man will find it to be true if he ever has an opportunity to test it as I did. Finally I concluded to go to my landlord and make a few inquiries concerning my predecessor in the house.

"'Queer old fellow,' said the landlord in response to my inquiry as to what manner of man he was. 'Queer old fellow. Lived here with his wife and servants; wife died, and he lived alone after that, as he had no children; wife was high tempered and painfully neat. He loved to chew tobacco, she wouldn't let him chew in the house, so he built that room you use for a library. Used to chew there every night till 10 o'clock; always went to bed at that hour; sometimes he had a friend or two in with him who chewed; never did, though, while his wife was alive; she wouldn't allow any dissipation of that kind. I guess he chewed himself to death; that's what the doctors said. The servants found him one morning in his big chair dead, with a chew in his mouth. After he died the servants went away, and the house was put up for rent by the heirs. Somehow a story got going that the house was haunted, and nobody would live in it. That's all bosh, though. No such things as ghosts nowadays. You've been there and know. You never saw anything, did you?'

"'I've never seen a thing,' I responded truthfully, for I hadn't, and, much to his astonishment, I gave him notice that I would get out at the end of the year.

"It may be foolish on my part, for surely no ghost ever harmed me in its life, but somehow I can't help feeling a bit nervous when I hear the sibilant swish of a spit."

W. J. Lampton in New York Sun.

A Natural Barometer.

One of the most curious of the many natural barometers consists of a half pint glass half full of water, a piece of muslin and a leech. The leech must be put in the water, and the muslin tied over the top of the glass, so that the creature cannot get out again. When fine weather is to be the order of the day, the leech will remain at the bottom of the water, coiled up in spiral shape, perfectly motionless. If rain is to be expected, it will creep to the top of the glass and remain there until there is a likelihood of more settled weather. If there is to be a storm of wind, it squirms about in the water with violence. For some days before thunder it occasionally moves its body in a convulsive fashion. In frosty weather it behaves in the same manner as in fine weather, and it foretells snow in the same manner that it does rain.

Of Sorted Wood That Was Fireproof.

The wood used in the hold of a vessel to keep the barrels and hogsheads from rolling out of position, known as "dunnage," is generally good for fuel, but there are exceptions. A Portland man was offered a quantity of this stuff recently, but was advised not to take it, as it would not be worth the trouble. It had been used as dunnage for barrels of kerosene, and the barrels of leaking oil had completely saturated it, but this, strange as it may appear, rendered the wood almost unfit for use. It would burn so sullenly or soggily that little heat would be given forth. The reason is that the volatile, inflammable principle of the oil evaporates from the wood and leaves only a clogging, incombustible substance. Lewiston Journal.

THE LISTENER.

Professor von Trietska, the German historian, is wholly deaf.

Speaker Reed can talk in the French language with ease and is fond of reading French novels.

Leo XIII and the Duc d'Aumale have been made honorary members of the St. Petersburg Imperial Academy of Science.

President Kruger of the Transvaal republic has a fortune of $5,000,000. The income of his office is $40,000 a year, salary and allowances.

Sir John Robinson, retiring editor of the London Daily News, is one of the best whist players in England. James Payn and Andrew Lang are two of his favorite partners.

Oswald Nerlinger, a German, has made a cup of common peppercorn, which holds 1,200 other ivory cups, with a handle to each, all gilt on the edges, with room for 400 more.

Adam Turner, an undertaker, recently stood as a parliamentary candidate for North Belfast, Ireland. He offered to "bury free" every man who would vote for him. He was defeated.

Engineer Wilson of Lyndonville, Vt., is the oldest railroad engineer in New England. He has been running a locomotive on the Boston and Maine system since 1852 and is still at his throttle daily.

Frederick Price, who used to be the center rush in the football team in the University of Georgia, is now fighting in the Cuban insurgent army. He gets $24 a week, and he says the work is not half so exciting and dangerous as football.

Aurelien Scholl, wittiest of the boulevard wits, has quitted Paris. He has at Etampes a house, a stable, a barnyard, a cafe, but he complains that his friends do not come to see him. "To get them," he says, "I'd have to pay salaries to them."

A letter arrived at the Edgefield (S. C.) postoffice adressed to "Ex-General James Longstreet, Ex-General of Ex-Confederate States of America, Edgefield, District, South Carolina." It was from a postoffice in Illinois. General Longstreet was born in Edgefield district.

Sir Walter Besant has been talking about himself and the way he reads newspapers. He says: "I am myself a person of very limited tastes. Political speeches I seldom read nor debates in any of the many parliaments. In their stead I read the leading articles upon them."

General William Booth originated the name Salvation Army in 1878, after he had been engaged in evangelical work for 17 years. The first name of his religious organization formed upon military lines was the Christian mission, which he started in a small way in 1865.

Jean Lassalle, the operatic baritone who sang in this country in the winter of 1894, has set up as a cement manufacturer at Chantemelle, on the banks of the Seine, France. He takes an active part in the direction of several hundred workmen. He has been made mayor of the commune of Chantemelle.

James Whitcomb Riley is the only remaining American poet who wears a smooth face. Edmund Clarence Stedman indulges in a full beard; Thomas Bailey Aldrich sports a mustache; Richard Henry Stoddard wears a long white beard, and Richard Watson Gilder has a melancholy, drooping mustache.

DREAMS OF DRESS.

The sack back coat is already with us, endeavoring to oust the ripple back, fitted variety of past seasons.

Four and one-half or five yards is now the limit of best made skirts that appear most graceful and look the most finished and artistic.

The prettiest trimmings for the new grass linens, batistes, chambrays, ginghams and zephyrs are the openwork embroideries wrought upon the goods themselves.

A very easy and charming way to freshen a black, white or colored silk or satin bodice is to cover it with an overvaist of chiffon the shade of the bodice, or, if liked, of a contrasting color.

Spangled and sequined garnitures ad infinitum still hold the place of honor beside elegant laces and chiffon draperies on "dress" toilets and costumes for the coming spring and summer.

A marked feature of the modes of the new season is the lavish decoration about the neck ruches, ruffs and frills of gauze plaited lace or chiffon; also bows of plain or fancy ribbon and of enormous size.

There is a whisper a sort of stage whisper—that fur pads in watteau fashion are surely to be worn. If this be true, then we may look for rather startling revelations regarding new dress skirts for summer wear.

Even the tweeds and cheviots for spring have caught the color craze and display many gorgeous dyes, and the staid serges and mohairs show a reckless tendency to frivolity, with their gay chameleon patterns, Dresden devices and flashes of brilliant color.

Medium priced crepons have been sold this week at greatly reduced rates, for fashion has nominated mohair and alpaca to reign in the place of these pretty and stylish fabrics. The new alpacas are unattractive as to texture, looking like canvas. New York Post.

The Mark Down.

"Man," she bitterly exclaimed, "is dominated by the almighty dollar."

"And woman," he rejoined, with spirit, "by the almighty 99 cents."

In the meanwhile destiny was wondering which it would be. Detroit Tribune.

The pure white lotus is the royal flower of Siam and is always borne before the king in state processions. For a subject to carry one or have one carried before him is high treason.

"In so far as you approach temptation to a man, you do him an injury, and if he is overcome, you share his guilt. Johnson.

"Saved My Life"

A VETERAN'S STORY.

"Several years ago, while in Fort Snelling, Minn., I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough, that allowed me no rest day or night. The doctors after exhausting their remedies, pronounced my case hopeless, saying they could do no more for me. At this time a bottle of

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral was sent to me by a friend who urged me to take it, which I did, and soon after I was greatly relieved, and in a short time was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life." — W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Av., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS cure Indigestion and Headache

IT'S ALL NEW.

EVEN TO THE PROPRIETOR.

The Hotel Cochran.

332 S. Tejon St.

Will be opened on or about April 10th and managed on the European plan.

With first-class restaurant in connection.

Patrons can be supplied with regular meals at proper hours and short orders from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m. The location is near South Park on street car line and right in the way of all Cripple Creek sojourners, being only 3 blocks away from Midland & Gulf Depots. Friendship and patronage solicited. Cleanliness and good treatment promised in return.

Patrick Lee & Son,

Landscape Gardeners & Graders.

Home-grown Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

We have as fine a line of hardy roses as any in the State.

Also have about 6000 trees of different varieties, growing right in Colorado Springs. We are agents for a first-class Denver nursery that handle everything in trees and shrubs that grows.

See us before placing your order as it will be to your advantage.

Cottonwood trees at a sacrifice.

Estimates cheerfully furnished to those about to build new lawns.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Call or write to

126 Conejos St., City.

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Wine Company's California Clarets and White Wines.

Claret
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Burgundy
Private Stock Claret
Private Stock Burgundy
Riesling
Gutedel.

BY THE BOTTLE OR CASE.

Lamm & Arcularius,

Telephone 144. Goods Delivered.

Union Ice and Coal Co

Are ever to the front and will meet all cut prices in coal. Do not buy inferior grades. Until further notice we will sell:

Old Canon City Lump at	$4.25	per ton
" " Nut at	3.75	"
Maitland Lump at	4.00	"
" Nut at	3.50	"
McFerran Lump at	3.00	"
" Mine Run at	2.25	"

Yours for clean coal and full weights,

Union Ice & Coal Co.

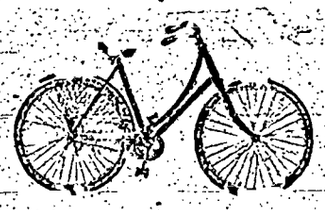
PIANOS.

Weber, Knabe, Wheelock, Steck

For Sale upon easy terms or for rent.

The H. D. Smith Music Co.

Alfred Freeman, Mgr. 82 N. Tejon.



Cleveland, America, Ajax Bicycles,

Repairing, Renting, Teaching.

An elegant line of Bicycle Sundries.

21 N. Tejon. HEXT & WILLIAMS.

Monday & Tuesday "AT IT AGAIN." Monday & Tuesday

THE

BEE HIVE.

Never Gets Tired of Offering Attractions in Prices.

Our increasing trade demands greater preparations than we have ever made before to supply the people of Colorado Springs with every novelty in merchandise it is possible to buy in the eastern or foreign markets.

WE FEEL BOUNTIFULLY REPAID FOR OUR EFFORTS

when we note how rapidly we are advancing to the front. To convince you that we have all we claim and do as we advertise, we will offer the following for two days:

Dress Goods

PLAID SERGE—
A new line of pretty colors, double fold and worth 25c a yard, for two days 14c.

BLACK STORM SERGE—
40 inches wide and all wool, worth 50c a yard for 29c.

BLACK MOHAIR—
40 inches wide and all wool, regular price 75c, for a few days at 48c a yd.

BLACK SATEEN—
Simpson's fast black 32 inch wide, worth 12c a yard for 9c.

CLARET RED PRINT—
Fast colors with black and white figures, worth 8c a yard. Easter price only 4c a yard.

APRON CHECK GINGHAM—
Best quality in all colors worth 8c, for this sale 5½c.

NEW SPRING WRAPS
Black cloth cape all wool, trimmed in braid, latest collar, worth $4, for this sale $2.25.

CHILD'S REEFER JACKETS
In mixed colors and trimmed very nobby, worth $3, Easter price $1.65.

VELVET CAPE—
Silk lined and trimmed in jet with ribbon collar, worth $14, Easter price $8.50.

Infants long cashmere cloaks in white or tan with embroidered cape and skirt, worth $3 for $1.85.

The Popular Place To Buy Shoes.

Its marvelous how they fit and wear, our Dongola kid, skin, patent tip, Opera, Vassar and 20th century Goodyear welts, ladies shoes for $3.

OXFORD TIES—
Ladies Dongola Oxfords at a bargain, at 95c. An endless variety of Ladies Oxfords, the latest styles. Prices from $1 to $3.

Infants strap Sandals in tan and black, the latest for 75c.

Misses strap Sandal Oxfords in tan and black, regular $1.50 values. Easter sale price $1.

Ladies bicycle leggins, fine Jersey, special price $1.

A popular line of gentlemen's fine shoes in all the latest style toes, and all the tan shades, in Russia calf and vici kid; ask to see them. The price is right, $3, $3.50 and $4.

Children's safety school shoes, small sizes 75c, large sizes $1.

Men's calf shoes in lace and Congress, Opera and Yale toes, worth $2.50. Easter price $1.50.

Clothing.

Men's fancy cassimere all wool suits newest shades, latest cut, worth $14, for this sale only $9.50.

An excellent line of all wool worsted trousers in the latest spring shades, only $2.50.

BOYS CLOTHING—
Boys all wool double and single breasted suits, latest styles, ages 4 to 14, worth fully $5, Easter price $3.

Very nobby boys' reefer suits, spring shades, will be sold this week at $3, worth up to $5.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS
Another handsome assortment of neckwear arrived this week, they are the very latest shades in puffs, bows, teeks, four-in-hands and De Joinville's, bought to sell from 75c to $1.50, special Easter price 50c.

A fine Federa hat, spring shape, regular price $1.50, for to-day only 90c.

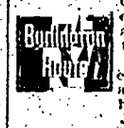
An unlaundried white shirt with linen bosom and band, regular 50c shirt, for our Easter sale price, 25c.

A big lot of children's knee pants, ages 4 to 14, special Easter price 15c.

OUR THREE STRONGEST ASSERTIONS:

The Largest Assortment. The Latest in Style. The Lowest in Price.

It is the train to take



The Burlington's "Vestibuled Flyer" which leaves Denver every evening at 9.50—after the arrival of trains from all points in Colorado—is the fastest, best equipped and most comfortable train fro Colorado to the East.

It carries through sleepers, chair and dining cars, and offers a service to Omaha, Peoria, Chicago, St. Joseph, Kansas City and St. Louis that is simply unrivalled.

Get tickets from the local ticket agent.

G. W. VALLERY, Gen'l Agent, Denver.

Important Blanks

FOR NEW

MINING COMPANIES.

Certificates of Full Paid-up Stock

Certificates of Impression of Corporate Seal.

For Sale by The Gazette Printing Company.

Pike's Peak Lumber Co.

Successors to the Atkinson Lumber Co.

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.

Good Goods, Prompt Delivery, Courteous Treatment. No Trouble to Quote Prices.

Telephone 131.

100 South Tejon St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

WRIGHT & MILLER,

General Stenographers and Copyists.

Successors to N. S. Gandy.

We do a general stenographers' job business. Fee us for all kinds of office and typewriting supplies. 104 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

H. I. REED,

Member American Soc. Ir'n Engineers.
CIVIL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER.
Office, Gazette Building.

DELOS DURFEE

American Society Ir'n Engineers.
County Surveyor. Office, Court House.

Be

YYYYYYYY

And call on us and save money if you need anything in the house furnishing line.....

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

FOLDING BEDS, TENTS AND CAMP GOODS.

A Special Effort will be made to suit and please ALL who call.

John T. Clough,

110 SOUTH TEJON ST.

COMBINATION OF CANDIDATES.

They Have a Common Enemy and Unite Against Him.

M'KINLEY AGAINST THE FIELD.

While the Opposition Were "Dreaming of the Hour" the Ohio Man's Friends Were Arranging for Solid McKinley Delegations.

Washington, March 30th.—(Special.)—It would no doubt be interesting to your readers if I were to review the political situation, so far as the Republican part of it is concerned, without any bias or prejudice. I shall do so in this dispatch, giving only what appear to me as facts, without the slightest thought of helping or hurting any candidate. The campaign for delegates has progressed so far that in this center of information we have sufficient data upon which to base a satisfactory estimate of the first ballot in the St. Louis convention. This estimate gives McKinley about 385 to 400 votes and the remaining 500 are divided between the other candidates. The convention will consist of from 906 to 918 votes, according as it is decided by the convention itself to admit extra delegates from the various territories. Therefore something like 455 to 458 votes will be required to nominate and it is practically admitted that McKinley will go into the convention with something less than 80 or 90 of that number.

A Common Enemy.

This being so, it was the most natural thing in the world for the other candidates to make common cause against McKinley. This they have done, and there is now a clear understanding between the friends and managers of all the field candidates. They are not fighting one another, but helping each other, wherever possible. They have a common enemy and they join hands for the purpose of pulling down the fast running candidate from Ohio. They have agreed to carry their campaign through on these lines to the meeting of the convention itself. Their alliance will last long enough to cause them to stand together till the convention shall have been organized, till the committee on credentials has been appointed, has met, considered the contests, reported and the report has been either adopted or rejected by the main body; it will continue till after a ballot or two shall have resulted in the nomination of McKinley or in what the managers of the alliance hope for, a demonstration that he cannot be nominated. If that moment should come and the favorite should fall back beaten, then the combination is at an end and it is every man for himself.

That is the present aspect of the fight. It is already apparent there are no more than four real candidates in the field. The favorite son movement, by which it was planned to tie up state after state that might otherwise go to McKinley, is admitted to have been a failure. It has failed particularly in the west, where the men who set it going had hoped for so much. Only Senator Allison remains as an actual candidate in that region, excepting, of course, Major McKinley. The only serious candidates today are the leaders of Ohio and Iowa, Governor Morton and Speaker Reed. The candidacy of Senator Quay, despite all the talk about it, has never been regarded as anything but a political move of that wily captain.

Contesting Delegations.

There are other features of the situation which demand the attention of every one who wishes to be well informed. There will be an unusually large number of contested seats at the St. Louis convention—probably more than ever before in the history of the party. It is estimated that there will be 150 of these, and that 125 of them will come from the southern states. Charges are made by both sides that the other has deliberately adopted a policy of bolting and setting up contests wherever it cannot win, in hopes that it may gain some advantage thereby at St. Louis.

It is true that both sides have played this game, and it is difficult to say which has most offended.

While every one can see that there is a great popular movement for McKinley, that in most parts of the country he is the favorite of the masses because they believe his election will bring good times again, it would be a grave mistake to suppose that this is all there is to the amazing demonstrations in the Ohio man's interest which we read so much of in the papers. Some of the shrewdest and most forehanded politics known to the history of parties in this country has been played in Mr. McKinley's interest. While the opposition were asleep, and simply dreaming of the hour, the McKinley men were traveling through the south, planting their agents and arranging for solid delegations for their man. The work was not only done early, but it was well done. It was done before any one else had stirred a hand.

The Game of Politics.

Last fall some of the big men of the party, who have nearly always stood together, met and agreed that they would form an alliance on the presidency. They believed they could control the nomination through the sheer force of their leadership. They were some time in getting down to practical work; and when they did they found the McKinley agents had been ahead of them all through the south. This explains why the friends of the field candidates are dissatisfied with the condition of affairs in that section and why they are making a large number of contests. They are trying, even at this late hour, to undo the work which was done for McKinley more than a year ago.

In the opinion of many shrewd observers the fate of the presidential aspirations of Mr. McKinley will depend upon the decision of these contests. If the national committee turns out to be friendly to the field and against the favorite, if it places nearly all the anti-McKinley men on the temporary roll, if the opposition captures the organization of the convention, including the important committee on credentials, and then has votes enough to push through a report leaving the McKinley delegates on the outside, that may prove the turning point of the whole affair. This is what the leaders of the opposition are working for, and working with a desperation rarely seen in anteconvention politics.

Of course the McKinley people claim this programme cannot be carried out. They claim the national committee will be fair and just and will make up the temporary roll of the convention on the merits of the credentials; that the committee on credentials will also be a just and judicial body, and that no matter what else happens, a majority of the whole convention is going to be friendly to the nomination of Mr. McKinley.

Will Spain Sell Out?

Beneath the surface a great deal is going on as to Cuba. I have information which leads me most positively to the conclusion that President Cleveland is getting ready to do something concerning the state of affairs in that unhappy island. It is now pretty generally understood here in high official and diplomatic circles that Spain has scored a failure in Cuba. Her military operations have not been successful, and there is no prospect of a restoration of peace within two or perhaps five years. It has been tacitly understood all along, as I have told you in previous dispatches, that if the rebellion was not suppressed during this winter and spring it was highly probable there would be a change of policy on the part of the administration. The dry season, in which military operations are practicable in Cuba, is nearly at an end, and the rebellion appears to be stronger than it ever was before. Moreover, the rainy season, which usually sets in some time in May, is now making its appearance earlier than usual, with the result that the roads are getting into an impassable condition, and active and aggressive movement of the Spanish armies is rendered well nigh impossible.

The President's Idea.

President Cleveland intends to take some action with reference to Cuba, but he has not as yet decided just what it shall be. He has been opposed to any unnecessary irritation of Spain, and for that reason has not sanctioned the resolutions which have been so much discussed in the two houses of congress. It was the president's desire to maintain such relations with Spain that, when the time came and the people of Spain realized how hopeless a continuation of their struggle was against free Cuba, they would be willing to accept the services of the United States as a mediator, in order to keep Spain in a frame of mind likely to induce her to accept our intervention it was deemed necessary to treat her with fairness and consideration, and this the president has endeavored to do, even at the risk of being accused of hostility to the independence of the island.

President Cleveland's favorite notion has been that when Spain realized the hopelessness of keeping Cuba and keeping her in peace a proposition to concede the independence of the island for a war indemnity would be regarded favorably by the people of the peninsula. In that event the president had planned to recommend such a scheme to the Cuban leaders and to ask congress to guarantee the payment to Spain of the sum involved, which has been variously estimated at from $150,000,000 to $250,000,000. It has been thought Spain would much rather sell out than to be beaten out; and if she could not retain Cuba would infinitely prefer getting something for the island instead of having it torn from her by force. Should such a scheme prove practicable and the United States guarantee payment of Cuba's debt to Spain, it is believed the ultimate result would be Cuba's annexation to the United States.

Our Protecting Wing.

As the guarantor of the bonds this country would exercise over Cuba a sort of suzerain right—a guiding and protecting hand ours would be. If there was civil strife in Cuba, failure of the elements of the population to set up a firm and secure self government, it would be the duty of the United States to interfere for the protection of our own interests. If there were revolutions, we should have to suppress them. In other words, Cuba would fall under our wing and become a province or territory of this country. She might be admitted as a state or might be kept in a probationary basis in order to prepare her for the responsibility of independence later on, after she had paid off her debt to Spain and acquired greater fitness for self government.

Alluring as this plan was and is, there does not seem to be much prospect of its succeeding. I am told by members of the diplomatic corps that the people of Spain are not going to consent to intervention, mediation or sale. They are determined to hold Cuba at any cost. If the United States attempts to interfere, they will resent the act as unwarranted and insulting. If necessary, they will fight before they will allow this country to meddle with what they regard as their domestic concerns.

This is not what President Cleveland had hoped for, and he is in a good deal of a quandary as to what to do. He is strongly convinced the war ought not be permitted to go on for years, virtually ruining the island and inflicting tremendous losses upon citizens of this country. The interests of humanity must be considered too. President Cleveland is thoroughly disposed to do something to bring about peace, but he finds great difficulty in determining just where his duty lies. He has been impressed by the nervy and aggressive manner in which the people of Spain have declared their willingness to fight even the great Yankee nation, if necessary, in order to hold Cuba. The president does not want war, and he is satisfied the business men of the country are tired of the talk of war with foreign powers.

Haughty Spain.

Something should be done, but what? What can be done without bringing on serious complications with haughty, proud, courageous Spain? If Spain were like some nations, simply commercial and wholly rational and sensible, the problem would not be such a difficult one. There would be a willingness to accept the inevitable. But at present there are no signs of yielding among the dons.

The suggestion has been made that Spain might be willing to grant autonomy to Cuba, to give her local self government such as Canada enjoys under the British crown. President Cleveland has been advised to confine his intervention to this object, and he would perhaps be willing to try it except for the moral certainty that the insurgents themselves would refuse such terms. They want independence or nothing. In every direction the president finds the way beset with difficulties, and it is not surprising that he hesitates to adopt a policy that may bring on war between Spain and the United States.

WALTER WELLMAN.

An Old Philadelphia Church.

Of the quaint spots which retain the odor of the pre-Revolutionary days in this city, the belfry tower of the Old Swedes' church, on Swanson street, below Christian, is one of the most interesting. The timbers that were placed in position in 1700 are still in first-class condition, and well they may be, for they were hewn out of solid oak by the honest labor of colonial carpenters. The bell was originally cast in Sweden and was recast in 1806. The tongue is the same that has been ringing for more than 200 years. The inscription that was on the original bell and was retained in the recasting is this:

I to the church the living call,
And to the grave I summon all.

—Philadelphia Record.

Flesh Reduction.

If one can believe what one reads, the flesh reducing system may be put in a line "No liquid at meals." This is said to be the only requisite Dr. Schweninger, Bismarck's physician, makes of his patients who would decrease their weight, and by it alone he claims to be able to make the stoutest person become normal in size.

We are commonly taught our duty by fear or shame, but how can they act upon a man who hears nothing but his own praise. Johnson.

Sheets of paper four or five miles long are now commonly made for the use of newspaper press.

MUNYON

His Modern Methods of Curing Disease Work Wonders.

THOUSANDS TESTIFY.

Grateful People are Daily Telling of Their Relief from One Dread Disease or Other by the Use of Munyon's Improved Homoeopathic Remedies.

Ask Your Nearest Druggist For Munyon's Guide to Health, Select a 25-Cent Remedy and Doctor Yourself.

D. H. Downing, a popular member of the police force, Wichita, Kan., says: "One trial bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure entirely cured me of a case of rheumatism of twenty-five years' standing."

Mr. John McGuire, proprietor of the McGuire House, Osborne, Kan., says: "It is with great pleasure that I testify for Munyon's Remedies. One vial of Munyon's Bladder Cure relieved me from the tortures of an inflammatory condition of the bladder. A few doses were sufficient to stop the terrible burning pain, and a short course of treatment cured me."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins and all forms of Kidney disease. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Asthma Cure with Herbs, $1.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price $1.

Munyon's Remedies at all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

New schedule to Trinidad via D. & R. G. R. R.

Colorado Springs, March 27, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Plenty and Land Company, to elect members of the board of directors, and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company at Colorado Springs in the State of Colorado, on the first Monday in April A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

C. F. GODSHALL, Secretary.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles.

Do You Want To

Make a thousand per cent. on your money in sixty days; then go to North Cripple Creek to the auction sale of town lots, April 5th and 6th. Only two dollars for round trip including ten miles stage ride through the famous Manitou Park.

Don't fail to take advantage of this opportunity but go and see for yourself; those who get in early will receive the largest returns.

A few five-acre tracts of mining ground on patented land; these properties to be sold to highest bidder.

Tickets on sale at 10½ East Pike's Peak ave.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with a severe cough or cold. It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs and never fails to give immediate relief.

G. O. TAYLOR WHISKIES

QUALITY NEVER VARIES.

First Sold May, 1873.

BOTTLED MEDICINALLY PURE.

For MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Sold by Licensed Dealers

EVERYWHERE.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

GENUINE has our FIRM NAME on FACE and NECK LABEL

Chester H. Graves & Sons

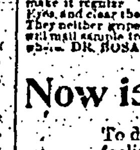
WOLF LONDONER, Grocer.
W. A. HOVER & CO., Wholesale Druggists.
DENVER, COLO.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED



LIVER PILLS

A Mild Physic. One Pill for a Dose. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, brighten the Eyes, and clear the Complexion better than cosmetics. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 25c. Sold everywhere. DR. BOSANKO MED. CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

Now is the time

To do something for that tired feeling. Remember, we sell all the popular spring medicines, Paine's Celery Compound, Hood's Sarsaparilla, etc.

CITY DRUG STORE,

J. D. DAVIS, Manager.

15 East Huerfano Street.

RAILROAD LOCALS.

RIO GRANDE.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS (Via Denver and Rio Grande.) Commencing Sunday the 2[illegible] [illegible] rate tickets will be sold for the following trains:

To Denver on No. 2, leaving at 7.[illegible] a.m.
To Denver on No. 12 leaving at [illegible]
To Denver on No. 10 leaving at [illegible]
To Pueblo on No. 4, at [illegible] and on No. 8, at [illegible]
To Pueblo No. 11 only leaving at [illegible]
To Trinidad on No. 9 leaving at [illegible]
To Canon No. 9, leaving at [illegible]
To Cripple C'k No. 1 leaving at [illegible]
To Cripple C'k No. 7 leaving at [illegible]
To Salida No. 1 leaving at [illegible]
Fare to Denver, [illegible]; Round trip [illegible]
" " Pueblo, 50c; round trip [illegible]
" " Trinidad, $2.25; round [illegible]
" " Canon City, $1.[illegible]; round [illegible]
" " Florence, $2.00; round [illegible]
" " Salida, $5.00; round trip [illegible]
" " Cripple Creek, $3.50 [illegible]

Round trip tickets are good [illegible] will be honored on return [illegible] trains.

Ticket office 16 North Tejon street.

RIO GRANDE.

To Glenwood and return, good 30 days, $16. To Aspen and return, $18.

Take the Rio Grande to all Mountain towns and mining camps. Low rates. City ticket office 16 North Tejon st.

RIO GRANDE

To Cripple Creek. Special daily train leaves at 1.30 a. m. Buy your tickets and secure your berths at city ticket office.

Rio Grande to California—3 daily trains, 11:13 a. m. and 10:26 p. m. Through sleeper. $80 round trip, good [illegible]. City ticket office 16 North Tejon street.

SANTA FE.

CUT RATE TICKETS.

Commencing to-day, March [illegible], cut rate tickets will be sold by the Santa Fe route, for the following trains:

To Denver, train 605 at 9:[illegible] and 603 at 2:35 p. m.
To Pueblo, 4:10 and 6:42 p. m.
To Canon City, for train 604 at [illegible]
To Trinidad, for trains 601 at [illegible] and No. 6 at 9:42 p. m.

ROUND TRIP RATES.
(Santa Fe Route.)

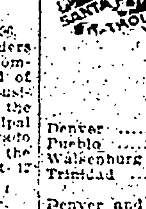
Denver .... [illegible]
Pueblo .... [illegible]
Trinidad .... 4.[illegible]

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Reduced rates, commencing March 12:

Denver .... $.75
Pueblo .... [illegible]
Trinidad .... [illegible]
Canon City .... [illegible]
Florence .... 2.[illegible]

BY ALL ODDS THE BEST.



The Santa Fe has the fastest, [illegible] equipment; [illegible] a dining car attached to the [illegible] morning after [illegible] Colorado Springs runs through to Chicago. Through [illegible] ing car reservations made at the city ticket office.

C. C. HOYT, City Passenger Agent.

U. P. D. & G. Co.

U. P. D. & G.

Denver $1.75
Pueblo .... [illegible]
Walsenburg .... 1.[illegible]
Trinidad .... 2.[illegible]

(Round trips.)

Denver and return .... $2.[illegible]
Pueblo and return .... [illegible]
Walsenburg and return .... [illegible]
Trinidad and return 4.25

Round trip tickets good for five days. Office 14 Pike's Peak ave.

The Gulf road opens all its trains to patrons of the line at the prevalent cut rates, and by the way our cut rates are cheaper than some of those made by other lines.

COLORADO MIDLAND.

THE SHORT LINE TO CRIPPLE CREEK.

Is the Colorado Midland railroad; its service to all points in the Cripple Creek district is the best; three trains in each direction every day in the week. The Colorado Midland has a line of special Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Pullman sleepers; these cars are standard gauge of modern pattern and open for the reception of passengers at 9 o'clock p. m. at Midland depots. Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek passengers can remain in sleepers till 9 o'clock the following morning if they so desire.

When you go to the gold fields of Cripple Creek or West Creek take the Colorado Midland; its line is the shortest, its time the quickest, its fare the cheapest. Office 10½ East Pike's Peak ave.

TO CALIFORNIA

Via the Gulf railway is the best route. It is 12 hours quicker to San Francisco and Portland than any other line. Our time is 22½ hours the shortest ever known. For farther particulars call at Gulf Railway office, 14 Pike's Peak ave.

The way to reach North Cripple Creek is via the South Park line. Buy a ticket to South Platte station and take Gabriel's stage to the new town. Tickets on sale at 1011 Seventeenth street, Denver.

E. K. CARNES, General Agent, 14 Pike's Peak Ave.

ROCK ISLAND.

Through tickets to all points East at lowest rates, as well as to Europe via all principal steamship lines, at Rock Island city ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

EXCURSION RATES.

To Southern and Southeastern points for the winter season, via the Great Rock Island Route. For full particulars enquire at city ticket office; No. 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

UNION PACIFIC.

UNION PACIFIC, CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

Through vestibuled train leaves Denver daily at 10 p. m., arriving at Omaha 4:10 p. m., and Chicago 8:15 a. m., second morning. The excellent and unequalled service of this train makes it the best and fastest train for Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and all points northeast.

CALIFORNIA LIMITED TRAIN.

The Santa Fe route have a first-class limited train to Southern California. The running time from Colorado Springs to Los Angeles is less than 47 hours. A dining car is carried through on this train. Once each week a special compartment car is attached, containing seven state rooms and two drawing rooms. Space may be secured on application to C. C. Hoyt, city passenger agent, Opera House block.

THE LIMITED FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

Leaving Chicago daily at 1:30 p. m. via the Nickel Plate road, arriving at New York city the following evening at 6:30 and Boston at 8:55, is unrivalled; peerless and incomparable for speed, comfort and safety with rates that are as low as the lowest. Trains consisting of baggage cars, buffet sleeping and elegant day coaches, lighted by gas, heated by steam and with all modern improvements are run through without change from Chicago to New York, with through cars to Boston. J. Y. Calahan, general agent, Chicago, Ills.

My Dear Major:—In answer to your very kind wire, I would suggest you take Rio Grande No. 11, connection via Pueblo, and the Missouri Pacific "Fast Mail" No. 8, which will give you a through Pullman buffet service from Colorado Springs to St. Louis, Mo., and will save you 12 hours' time to New York city over any other route, and give you an opportunity of seeing the Grand New Terminal station of the Missouri Pacific railway at St. Louis, Mo., which is by all odds the largest and finest structure of its kind in the world. Let me hear from you on your arrival in New York and how you enjoyed the journey.

Sincerely, THE COLONEL.

BUY YOUR TICKETS

For Cripple Creek at Rio Grande city ticket office. Special train 1.30 a. m. [illegible] train lands you right in the city; no staging.

TO ALL INTERESTED:

On Sunday, March 22, the Wabash line will establish an early morning Fast Mail train from St. Louis to Chicago and Toledo, leaving St. Louis at 2:[illegible] a. m., arriving at Chicago at 11:30 a. m., and Toledo at 2:57 p. m.

This train will also carry through cars between St. Louis and New York.

Connections from the West: Leave Kansas City 6:30 p. m., arrive St. Louis [illegible] a. m., and leave St. Louis 3.15 a. m. and arrive at Toledo 2.25 p. m.

This will give direct connections with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern at Toledo for all points East.

C. M. HAMPSON, Commercial Agent, [illegible] 17th St., Denver.

An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th, I walked to Melick's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammatory rheumatism which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it.—Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P.

For sale at 50 cents per bottle [illegible]

One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot. It also touches it at the right time if you take it when you have a cough or cold. See the point? Then don't cough. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Russell Prentice and R. Harding Loper is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

RUSSELL PRENTICE.
R. HARDING LOPER.

Colorado Springs, April 2, 1896.

J. W. Pierce, Republic, Ia., says: "I have used One Minute Cough Cure in my family and for myself, with results so entirely satisfactory that I can hardly find words to express myself as to its merit. I will never fail to recommend it to others, on every occasion that presents itself. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Smooth roadway. Quick time. Perfect passenger service. Uniformed train porters for the convenience of first and second class patrons. Through sleeping cars between Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Unexcelled dining car service. No change of cars for any class of passengers between Chicago and New York City via the Nickel Plate road. J. Y. Calahan, general agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Only one day on the road, via Missouri Pacific railway, Colorado Springs to Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago. Secure Pullman reservation of J. M. Ellison, Gen'l Agt. D. & R. G. Ry., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents per bottle, at Baker & Co.'s drug store.

Soothing, healing, cleansing, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the enemy to sores, wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure. Stops itching and burning. Cures chapped lips and cold-sores in two or three hours. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Baker & Co.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thomas Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at Baker & Co.'s drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.

THE GREATEST RAILROAD OF THE WEST

Is the Union Pacific. It is the shortest line to Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland and Montana. It makes the quickest time to these points and also to Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, and nearly all other points in the country. Through sleepers, dining cars, chair cars, coaches and tourist sleepers, East and West.

The shortest line from Chicago to New York and Boston via Fort Wayne, Cleveland and Buffalo, operates a perfect passenger equipment with a first-class roadbed and an exceptional service of Wagner Sleeping and Buffet cars. Rates always the lowest. For information as to rates, time of trains, etc., call on or address J. Y. Calahan, general agent, Chicago, Ill.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, the Carlsbad of America.

Owned by the United States government and under its direct supervision, is only reached by the Missouri Pacific railway. Your choice of routes via Wichita and Coffeyville, Kansas City and Coffeyville, or Kansas City and St. Louis. Special round trip rates all the year round. For full information call on J. M. Ellison, Gen'l Agt. D. & R. G. Ry., Colorado Springs, or write C. A. Tripp, G. W. A. Mo. Pac., or E. E. Hoffman, T. P. A., Denver, Colo.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

During the winter of 1893, F. M. Martin, of Long Reach, West Va., contracted a severe cold which left him with a cough. In speaking of how he cured it he says: "I used several kinds of cough syrup but found no relief until I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved me almost instantly, and in a short time brought about a complete cure." When troubled with a cough or cold use this remedy and you will not find it necessary to try several kinds before you get relief. It has been in the market for over twenty years and constantly grown in favor and popularity. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm known as H. S. Adler & Co. have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent and the business will be continued at the old stand by Mr. S. Silverberg, who has assumed all bills against the firm and will collect all outstanding accounts.

(Signed) H. S. ADLER, S. SILVERBERG.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

North or East Bound. December 8, 1895.

No. 2—Atlantic Coast Fast Mail... [illegible]
No. 12—St. Louis and Kansas City [illegible]
No. 2—Atlantic Coast Fast Mail... 7.55 am
No. 10—Pueblo and Denver Pass... 2.[illegible] pm
No. [illegible]—Atlantic Coast Express... 7.31 pm
No. 6—Colorado and New Mexico Mail and Express .... 4.50 am
No. 8—Cripple Creek Special...... 3.50 am

South or West Bound.

No. 1—Pacific Coast Fast Mail....11:13 am
No. 11—Pueblo and St. Louis Ex... 6.35 pm
No. 2—Denver, Pueblo and Canon City Passenger .... 4.15 pm
No. 3—Transcontinental Express.10.26 pm
No. 5—Colorado and New Mexico Mail and Express ....10.50 pm
No. 7—Cripple Creek Special...... 1.30 am

Trains Nos. 5 and 7 and 6 and 8 are narrow gauge and carry through sleepers.

MANITOU BRANCH.

Leave Colorado Springs—

.... 9.45 am
.... 11.20 pm
.... 5.40 pm

Leave Manitou—

.... 7.00 am
.... 10.40 am
.... 2.10 pm

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Parties can select their own route.

Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace car sleepers. Chair cars free. For full information call on or address J. M. Ellison, General Agent, 16 N. Tejon Street.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. March 1, 1896.

North Bound— Leave
No. 607—Aspen to Denver........ 4.25 am
No. 5—Chicago to Denver........ 6.00 am
No. 605—Pueblo to Denver........ 9.35 am
No. 603—Chicago to Denver .... 2.25 pm
No. 601—Salt Lake to Denver..... 6.42 pm

South-bound—

No. 602—Denver to Salt Lake... 11.15 am
No. 606—Denver to Canon City... 4.30 pm
No. 604—Denver to Chicago........ 6.42 pm
No. 6—Denver to Chicago........ 9.42 pm
No. 608—Denver to Leadville...... 11.30 pm

Trains 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Colorado Springs and Chicago, via Kansas City. No. 6 connects at La Junta with tourist train to California. No change of cars.

via Kansas City. No change of cars.

Trains 603 and 604 run between Colorado Springs and Chicago via Kansas City. Train 604 connects at La Junta with the California Limited. Full line steamship tickets to Europe.

J. L. DUNLEY, Ticket Agt., Depot. C. C. HOYT, City Pass. Agt., Opera House Blk.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Taking Effect March 1, 1896.

West Bound—
No. 1.......... 8.00 am
No. 5.......... 11.15 am
No. 7.......... 11.30 pm

East Bound—
No. 2.......... 12.01 pm
No. 6.......... 6.25 pm
No. 8.......... 4.15 am

All trains run daily.

Nos. 5 and 6 between Denver and Grand Junction carrying through sleeper between Denver and Ogden.

Nos. 1 and 2 between Colorado Springs, Cripple and Victor without change of cars.

Nos. 7 and 8 between Denver, Colorado Springs and Aspen with sleeper service same. These trains also carry special Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek sleepers.

All trains connect closely at Divide with Midland Terminal trains to and from points in the Cripple Creek district.

R. T. DUNAWAY, City Agt.

U. P. D. & G. RY. CO.

ARRIVE

From Pueblo.......... 8.50 am
From Denver, Chicago and points east:
No. 2, Daily.......... 12.08 pm
From Ft. Worth and points south
No. 5. Daily with through sleeper from Houston.......... 2.57 pm
From Denver, Pike's Peak special:
No. 7. Daily.......... 6.50 pm

LEAVE

For Denver and St. Louis:
No. 8. Daily.......... 8.20 am
For Pueblo, Trinidad, Ft. Worth and all points south:
For Pueblo.......... 6.05 pm
No. 4. Daily with through sleeper for Houston.......... 12.10 pm
For Denver, Chicago and all points east:
No. 6. Daily through sleeper to Chicago.......... 3.00 pm

Trains 4 and 5 have through buffet Pullmans to and from Houston.

Shortest route by several hours to Texas and the Southeast. Only one night to Fort Worth.

E. K. CARNES, Gen. Agent.
W. G. RICE, Ticket Agent.
Telephone 21. 14 Pike's Peak Ave.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

Depart
No. 6—Vestibule Limited to Chicago and St. Louis via Kansas City, St. Joe and Omaha.......... 7.40 pm
No. 10 Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joe and St. Louis.......... 9.50 am
No. 5—Limited, to Pueblo.......... 7.35 am

Arrive
No. 5—Vestibule Limited from Chicago.......... 7.15 a..
No. 9 Fast express from Chicago.......... 5.55 am

Nos. 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via Omaha, Kansas City or St. Joseph without change. Through sleeper to St. Louis. All meals en route served in dining cars. Through tickets to all points East, and baggage checked to destination at No. 12 Pike's Peak ave. Telephone 97, or Union depot telephone 33. Also passage tickets via principal steamship lines.

W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Passenger Agent.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RY.

Government Fast Mail.

Lv. 5.38 pm Colorado Springs Ar. 9.25 am
Ar. 6.40 pm Pueblo Lv. 9.20 am
Lv. 7.00 pm Pueblo Ar. 9.00 am
Ar. 5.45 pm Kansas City Lv. 10.15 am
Lv. 8.20 pm Kansas City Ar. 7.00 am
Ar. 6.55 am St. Louis Lv. 8.20 pm

The best line; only one change of cars between Colorado and New York City, in union depot, no transfer. Through Pullman Palace buffet sleeping coaches and free reclining chair cars. All trains lighted with the famous Pintsch gas light and heated with steam (no danger of fire).

H. WILDMAN, Ticket Agent, Union Depot. J. M. ELLISON, Pass. and Tkt Agt., 16 N. Tejon st.

A high liver, with a torpid liver will not be a long liver. Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Risers, little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Children with pale, bluish complexions, indicating the absence of the requisite red globules in the blood, should take Dr. Sawyer's Ukatine.

Experience and money cannot improve Dr. Sawyer's Family Cure, because it radically cures dyspepsia, liver complaint and kidney difficulty.

Dr. Sawyer:—

Dear Sir: I can say with pleasure that I have been using your medicine, and will recommend it to all suffering ladies.

Mrs. W. W. WEATHERSHEE, Augusta, Ga.

For sale by Colorado Springs Drug Co.

6 DAILY TRAINS 6
To Denver on the Rio Grande.

SMOKE THE FAMOUS

5¢ CIGAR

FOR SALE BY

ALTA VISTA HOTEL.
ALAMO HOTEL.
BILL NYE'S RESTAURANT, Colorado City.
BUFFALO, THE, Manitou.
BAYNE, G. H.
BAKER & CO.
BOYLES, F. M. & CO., Billiard Parlor.
CRABILL, W. C., Depot, Manitou.
COLORADO SPRINGS DRUG CO.
CITY DRUG STORE.
CLUB COFFEE HOUSE.
CHRISTY & SON.
DELMONICO, THE.
DIBBLE & SONS, Colorado ave. and 8th.
DANA, MRS. A. L., Roswell.
DAIRY LUNCH ROOM.
ELK HOTEL.
EMICK BROS., 108 Colorado ave.
FARRINGTON, MRS., Cheyenne Canon.
FOX, F. D., Manitou.
GREEN, H. F.
GODFREY, R. F., Colo. City.
GOVREAU, C. L.
GREBE & GUTMAN.
HUERFANO GROCERY CO.
HILLIGOSS & DICK, Manitou.
JORDAN, L. P., Colorado ave. and 4th.
KENDALL, W. A., Colorado City.
KEYSTONE GROCERY CO.
KENNEDY, F.
MANCHESTER, P. J. & CO.
MICHIE, WM., Billiard Parlor, Colorado City.
McCRERY, A., Colorado City.
LAUTERBACK & CLELAND, S. Tejon St.
MOUNTZ BROS.
M'GREGOR, MRS. A.
M'INTOSH, JAMES, Colorado City.
NEFF BROS.
OXLEY & CO., 1614 Colorado ave.
ROSE, DAVID, 3 West Huerfano St.
SMITH & WELLING.
STRANG, C. G. & H.
STAR GROCERY CO., Colorado City.
SPOT CASH GROC. CO., Colo. City.
SPAULDING HOUSE.
SAMS, J. R.
TAMM & ARCULARIUS.
UTE IRON SPRINGS PAVILLION.
VOSS, CHARLES, Billiard Parlor.
VICKERS, W. J.
WILLIAMS, JOHN, N. Weber St.
WEST SIDE GROCERY, Huerfano and Summit St.
WALLACE, C. L.

SHIELDS, MORLEY & CO., DISTRIBUTORS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 3, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Currency Mining company will be held at the office of the company, room 28, Bank building, Colorado Springs, Colo., at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on May 4, 1896, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JAMES C. CONNOR, Secretary.

First publication April 5, 1896.
Last publication May 4, 1896.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Manitou Mineral Water company will be held at its office in Manitou, Colo., on the 16th day of April, A.D., 1896, at 4 o'clock p. m., to consider and act upon an amendment of the articles of incorporation of said company, reducing the number of its directors to five (5); for the election of directors to serve until the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly come before a stockholders' meeting.

By order of the board of directors.

J. B. GLASSER, Secretary.

Colorado Springs, March 27, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Franklin Gold Mining company will be held at the office of the company, 25 North Tejon street, Colorado Springs, Colo., at 3 o'clock p. m., on the 16th day of April, 1896, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

W. L. COOK, President.

Notice is hereby given of the annual meeting of the Silver State M. & M. Co., to be held at the office of L. E. Sherman, Exchange Bank building, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the 6th of April, 1896.

J. G. GREGG, Secretary.

Notice.

Colorado Springs, March 26, 1896.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that stock certificate No. 56, for 500 shares of the stock of the Rubie Combination Gold Mining and Milling Co., issued to Geo. A. Titsworth, and stock certificate No. 58, for [illegible] shares, issued to Clint Draper, by the same company, have been lost or stolen; and we hereby warn any and all persons from buying or negotiating for the same, as the transfer has been stopped, and said certificates are our property.

GEO. A. TITSWORTH,
CLINT DRAPER.

Stockholders' Meeting—Mexican National Railroad Company.

The ninth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the selection of thirteen directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be proper, will be held at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, April 6, 1896, at the First National bank, Colorado Springs Colorado.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 p. m., March 16, and remain closed until final adjournment of meeting.

ANDREW ANDERSON, JR., Secretary.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mexican National Construction company, to elect members of the board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, at Colorado Springs, in the State of Colorado, on the first Monday of April, 1896, at twelve o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the company for the transfer of stock, will be closed on the 16th day of March, 1896, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of such meeting.

JNO. PRATT, Secretary.

March 7, 1896.

Colorado Springs, March 10, 1896.

A meeting of stockholders of the Cheyenne Mountain Club Association will be held at the club house on the 11th day of April, 1896, at 3 o'clock p. m., for election of directors, and any other business which may properly come before such meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

SAM'L F. HAZLEHURST, Secretary.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

A SPITTING GHOST.

WHY THE SWISH OF A CHEWER ANNOYED THE OTHER MAN.

He Tells the Story of His Experience With the Shade of an Old Fellow Whose Wife Objected, and With Some Success, to the Tobacco Habit.

The man in the smoking compartment was chewing tobacco, and at intervals he spat at the cuspidor, with the sibilant swish incidental to tobacco chewing, and every time he did this a studious looking man in the corner started nervously and looked up from the book he was reading.

After half an hour or so the chewer, having finished his quid, went back into the car, and the reader looked at me, with an evident desire to say something.

"I don't like that," he remarked mildly.

"It's a vile habit," I assented at once.

"No; not that. It's ghosts."

"Ghosts?" I exclaimed, and I shot a quick glance at the cuspidor, the reader and the way to get out in case my traveling companion should prove to be crazy.

"Yes, ghosts," he went on calmly enough. "Let me tell you about it. A little more than two years ago I rented a fine country house not far from New York at a low figure because it bore the reputation of being haunted and had not been occupied since its owner died, about two years before my advent. It was a handsome place, and when I had touched it up a bit, put half a dozen servants into it and invited some friends to spend the opening week with me, it was anything but a ghostly place. When they had taken their departure, I settled down quietly to my work of writing and found an excellent place for it in the cozy library the late owner had fitted up for his special use.

"For the first few nights I did no work there until quite a late hour, and observed nothing out of the ordinary. As to the ghostly visitants, it seemed about the last place in the world a ghost accustomed to the disagreeable surroundings of a graveyard would care to frequent. Neither were there any ghostly indications in any other part of the house, nor did my servants notice anything to be alarmed at. One night, however, I went into the library about 8 o'clock and sat down at my desk, a new one I had set in the middle of the floor at a comfortable distance from the big open grate. I presume I had been at work 15 minutes when I heard just such a sound as that man made in here a while ago when he spat at that cuspidor. I looked up quickly, for I thought it was my hostler, who I knew used tobacco, but no one was visible. I resumed my work, and in two or three minutes I heard the sibilant swish again. This time it came from the direction of a big old armchair just in front of the fire, and I fancied the spitter might be occupying it and using the fireplace for a cuspidor. I really knew that could not be the case, but where did the sound come from? I waited again, watching the fire to see if it would give any response, but there was none, though at intervals of two or three minutes the sounds came from the direction of the old chair.

"Once I got up and walked around the room and out into the adjoining rooms and hall, but nothing was visible. It was an audible ghost merely, and apparently not otherwise disposed to be active. I could see nothing or feel nothing, and there was none of the usual disagreeable concomitants of the ghostly visitants I had read about, such as cloudy presences, vague shadows, stifling atmosphere, and all that sort of thing—nothing, in fact, except that peculiar noise, which was really soothing in its effect, for I knew how much comfort a chewer could get out of his chew as he dreamily chewed before an open fire. At last I gave it up and went to my work again and paid no more attention to it until about 10 o'clock, when I observed that it stopped, and I was not disturbed further that night. The next day I kept my own counsel, and the next evening when I went to the library again, shortly after dinner, I sat down in the big chair to smoke. A few minutes later I heard that ghostly spit again, this time from the side of the fireplace, where an old sofa stood. Then I thought it was rather comical than otherwise, and I felt as if I were a visitor and the ghost was enjoying my company and his chew at the same time. In any event, when I went back to my desk the sound seemed to come from the direction of the old chair again, and I proceeded with my work until 10 o'clock, when the noise ceased as before.

"Well, this peculiar ghostly visitation continued for nearly a year, varied now and again by two noises and sometimes by three, as if the tobacco chewing ghost had invited a few kindred spirits in and they were enjoying a quiet quid apiece. Sometimes I felt sure I would hear a laugh, or a voice, or a chair shoved back, for the spitting was so extremely natural that it seemed impossible not to be accompanied by other evidences of a personal presence. But no such sounds ever manifested themselves, and as the time went by I began to grow more or less nervous. It was not fear exactly, for I had been sitting up of nights with that ghost for months, and our relationship had actually been more pleasant than not, and I am sure I would have felt lonely not to have heard it as I worked, but there's something in the air when ghosts are around that makes one's nerves sensitive. I don't know what it is, but any man will find it to be true if he ever has an opportunity to test it as I did. Finally I concluded to go to my landlord and make a few inquiries concerning my predecessor in the house.

"'Quee, old fellow,' said the landlord in response to my inquiry as to what manner of man he was. 'Queer old fellow. Lived here with his wife and servants; wife died, and he lived along after that, as he had no children; wife was high tempered and painfully neat. He loved to chew tobacco, she wouldn't let him chew in the house, so he built that room you use for a library. Used to chew there every night till 10 o'clock; always went to bed at that hour; sometimes he had a friend or two in with him who chewed; never did, though, while his wife was alive; she wouldn't allow any dissipation of that kind. I guess he chewed himself to death; that's what the doctors said. The servants found him one morning in his big chair dead, with a chew in his mouth.' After he died the servants went away, and the house was put up for rent by the heirs. Somehow a story got going that the house was haunted, and nobody would live in it. That's all bosh, though. No such things as ghosts nowadays. You've been there and know. You never saw anything, did you?

"'I've never seen a thing,' I responded truthfully, for I hadn't, and, much to his astonishment, I gave him notice that I would get out at the end of the year.

"It may be foolish on my part, for surely no ghost ever harmed me in its life, but somehow I can't help feeling a bit nervous when I hear the sibilant swish of a spit."

W. J. Lampton in New York Sun.

A Natural Barometer.

One of the most curious of the many natural barometers consists of a half pint glass half full of water, a piece of muslin and a leech. The leech must be put in the water, and the muslin tied over the top of the glass, so that the creature cannot get out again. When fine weather is to be the order of the day, the leech will remain at the bottom of the water, coiled up in spiral shape, perfectly motionless. If rain is to be expected, it will creep to the top of the glass and remain there until there is a likelihood of more settled weather. If there is to be a storm of wind, it squirms about in the water with violence. For some days before thunder it occasionally moves its body in a convulsive fashion. In frosty weather it behaves in the same manner as in fine weather, and it foretells snow in the same manner that it does rain.

Oil Soaked Wood That Was Fireproof.

The wood used in the hold of a vessel to keep the barrels and hogsheads from rolling out of position, known as "dunnage," is generally good for fuel, but there are exceptions. A Portland man was offered a quantity of this stuff recently, but was advised not to take it, as it would not be worth the trouble. It had been used as dunnage for barrels of kerosene, and the barrels of leaking oil had completely saturated it, but this, strange as it may appear, rendered the wood almost unfit for use. It would burn so sullenly or soggily that little heat would be given forth. The reason is that the volatile, inflammable principle of the oil evaporates from the wood and leaves only a clogging, incombustible substance. Lewiston Journal.

THE LISTENER.

Professor von Trietska, the German historian, is wholly deaf.

Speaker Reed can talk in the French language with ease and is fond of reading French novels.

Leo XIII and the Duc d'Aumale have been made honorary members of the St. Petersburg Imperial Academy of Science.

President Kruger of the Transvaal republic has a fortune of $5,000,000. The income of his office is $40,000 a year, salary and allowances.

Sir John Robinson, retiring editor of the London Daily News, is one of the best whist players in England. James Payn and Andrew Lang are two of his favorite partners.

Oswald Nerlinger, a German, has made a cup of common peppercorn, which holds 1,200 other ivory cups, with a handle in each, all gilt on the edges, with room for 400 more.

Adam Turner, an undertaker, recently stood as a parliamentary candidate for North Belfast, Ireland. He offered to "bury free" every man who would vote for him. He was defeated.

Engineer Wilson of Lyndonville, Vt., is the oldest railroad engineer in New England. He has been running a locomotive on the Boston and Maine system since 1852 and is still at his throttle daily.

Frederick Price, who used to be the center rush in the football team in the University of Georgia, is now fighting in the Cuban insurgent army. He gets $24 a week, and he says the work is not half so exciting and dangerous as football.

Aurelien Scholl, wittiest of the boulevard wits, has quitted Paris. He has at Etampes a house, a stable, a barnyard, a cafe, but he complains that his friends do not come to see him. "To get them," he says, "I'd have to pay salaries to them."

A letter arrived at the Edgefield (S. C.) postoffice addressed to "Ex-General James Longstreet, Ex-General of Ex-Confederate States of America, Edgefield District, South Carolina." It was from a postoffice in Illinois. General Longstreet was born in Edgefield district.

Sir Walter Besant has been talking about himself and the way he reads newspapers. He says: "I am myself a person of very limited tastes. Political speeches I seldom read nor debates in any of the many parliaments. In their stead I read the leading articles upon them."

General William Booth originated the name Salvation Army in 1878, after he had been engaged in evangelical work for 17 years. The first name of his religious organization formed upon military lines was the Christian mission, which he started in a small way in 1865.

Jean Lassalle, the operatic baritone who sang in this country in the winter of 1894, has set up as a cement manufacturer at Chantemelle, on the banks of the Seine, France. He takes an active part in the direction of several hundred workmen. He has been made mayor of the commune of Chantemelle.

James Whitcomb Riley is the only remaining American poet who wears a smooth face. Edmund Clarence Stedman indulges in a full beard; Thomas Bailey Aldrich sports a mustache; Richard Henry Stoddard wears a long white beard, and Richard Watson Gilder has a melancholy, drooping mustache.

DREAMS OF DRESS.

The sack back coat is already with us, endeavoring to oust the ripple back, fitted variety of past seasons.

Four and one-half or five yards is now the limit of best made skirts that appear most graceful and look the most finished and artistic.

The prettiest trimmings for the new grass linens, batistes, chambrays, ginghams and zephyrs are the openwork embroideries wrought upon the goods themselves.

A very easy and charming way to freshen a black, white or colored silk or satin bodice is to cover it with an overwaist of chiffon the shade of the bodice, or, if liked, of a contrasting color.

Spangled and sequined garnitures ad infinitum still hold the place of honor beside elegant laces and chiffon draperies on "dress" toilets and costumes for the coming spring and summer.

A marked feature of the modes of the new season is the lavish decoration about the neck ruches, ruffs and frills of gauze plaited lisse or chiffon, also bows of plain or fancy ribbon and of enormous size.

There is a whisper a sort of stage whisper—that hip pads in wattean fashion are surely to be worn. If this be true, then we may look for rather startling revelations regarding new dress skirts for summer wear.

Even the tweeds and cheviots for spring have caught the color craze and display many gorgeous dyes, and the staid serges and mohairs show a reckless tendency to frivolity, with their gay chameleon patterns, Dresden devices and dashes of brilliant color.

Medium priced crepons have been sold this week at greatly reduced rates, for fashion has nominated mohair and alpaca to reign in the place of these pretty and stylish fabrics. The new alpacas are unattractive as to texture, looking like canvas.—New York Post.

The Mark Down.

"Man," she bitterly exclaimed, "is dominated by the almighty dollar."

"And woman," he rejoined, with spirit, "by the almighty 99 cents."

In the meanwhile destiny was wondering which it would be. Detroit Tribune.

The pure white lotus is the royal flower of Siam and is always borne before the king in state processions. For a subject to carry one or have one carried before him is high treason.

In so far as you approach temptation to a man, you do him an injury, and if he is overcome, you share his guilt. Johnson.

"Saved My Life"

A VETERAN'S STORY.

"Several years ago, while in Fort Snelling, Minn., I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough, that allowed me no rest day or night. The doctors after exhausting their remedies, pronounced my case hopeless, saying they could do no more for me. At this time a bottle of **AYER'S** Cherry Pectoral was sent to me by a friend who urged me to take it, which I did, and soon after I was greatly relieved, and in a short time was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life." W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Av., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS cure Indigestion and Headache

IT'S ALL NEW.

EVEN TO THE PROPRIETOR.

The Hotel Cochran.

332 S. Tejon St.

Will be opened on or about April 10th and managed on the European plan,

With first-class restaurant in connection.

Patrons can be supplied with regular meals at proper hours and short orders from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m. The location is near South Park on street car line and right in the way of all Cripple Creek sojourners, being only 3 blocks away from Midland & Gulf Depots. Friendship and patronage solicited. Cleanliness and good treatment promised in return.

Patrick Lee & Son,

Landscape Gardeners & Graders.

Home grown Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

We have as fine a line of hardy roses as any in the State.

Also have about 6000 trees of different varieties, growing right in Colorado Springs. We are agents for a first-class Denver nursery that handle everything in trees and shrubs that grows.

See us before placing your order as it will be to your advantage.

Cottonwood trees at a sacrifice.

Estimates cheerfully furnished to those about to build new lawns.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Call or write to

126 Conejos St., City.

Napa Valley

Wine Company's California Clarets and White Wines.

Claret
Zinfandel
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Private Stock Claret
Private Stock Burgundy
Riesling
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BY THE BOTTLE OR CASE.

Iamm & Arcularius,

Telephone 144. Goods Delivered.

Union Ice and Coal Co

Are ever to the front and will meet all cut prices in coal. Do not buy inferior grades. Until further notice we will sell:

Old Canon City Lump at	$4.25	per ton
" " Nut at	3.75	"
Maitland Lump at	4.00	"
" Nut at	3.50	"
McFerlan Lump at	3.00	"
" Mine Run at	2.25	"

Yours for clean coal and full weights,

Union Ice & Coal Co.

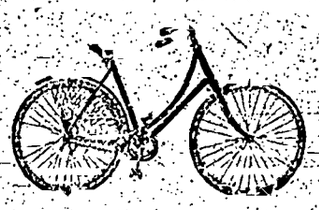
PIANOS.

Weber, Knabe, Wheelock, Stark

For Sale upon easy terms or for rent.

The H. D. Smith Music Co.

Alfred Freeman, Mgr. 32 N. Tejon



Cleveland, America, Ajax Bicycles.

Repairing, Renting, Teaching.

An elegant line of Bicycle Sundries.

21 N. Tejon. HEXT & WILLIAMS

Monday & Tuesday "AT IT AGAIN." Monday & Tuesday

THE

BEE HIVE.

Never Gets Tired of Offering Attractions in Prices.

Our increasing trade demands greater preparations than we have ever made before to supply the people of Colorado Springs with every novelty in merchandise it is possible to buy in the eastern or foreign markets.

WE FEEL BOUNTIFULLY REPAID FOR OUR EFFORTS

when we note how rapidly we are advancing to the front. To convince you that we have all we claim and do as we advertise, we will offer the following for two days:

Dress Goods

PLAID SERGE—
A new line of pretty colors, double fold and worth 25c a yard, for two days 14c.

BLACK STORM SERGE—
40 inches wide and all wool, worth 50c a yard for 29c.

BLACK MOHAIR—
40 inches wide and all wool, regular price 70c, for a few days at 48c a yd.

BLACK SATEEN—
Simpson's fast black 32 inch wide, worth 15c a yard for 9c.

CLARET RED PRINT—
Fast colors with black and white figures, worth 8c a yard. Easter price only 4c a yard.

APRON CHECK GINGHAM—
Best quality in all colors worth 8c, for this sale 5½c.

NEW SPRING WRAPS
Black cloth cape all wool, trimmed in braid, latest collar, worth $4, for this sale $2.25.

CHILD'S REEFER JACKETS
In mixed colors and trimmed very nobby, worth $3, Easter price $1.55.

VELVET CAPE—
Silk lined and trimmed in jet with ribbon collar, worth $14, Easter price $8.50.

Infants long cashmere cloaks in white or tan with embroidered cape and skirt, worth $3 for $1.85.

The Popular Place To Buy Shoes.

Its marvelous how they fit and wear, our Dongola, kid, skin, patent tip, Opera, Varsar and 20th century Goodyear welts, ladies shoes for $3.

OXFORD TIES

Ladies Dongola Oxfords at a bargain, at 90c. An endless variety of Ladies Oxfords, the latest styles. Prices from $1 to $3.

Infants strap Sandals in tan and black, the latest for 75c.

Misses strap Sandal Oxfords in tan and black, regular $1.50 values. Easter sale price $1.

Ladies bicycle leggins, fine Jersey, special price $1.

A popular line of gentlemen's fine shoes in all the latest style-toes, and all the tan shades, in Russia calf and vici kid; ask to see them. The price is right, $2, $3.50 and $4.

Children's safety school shoes, small sizes 75c, large sizes $1.

Men's calf calf shoes in lace and Congress, Opera and Yale toes, worth $2.50. Easter price $1.50.

Clothing.

Men's fancy cassimere all wool suits newest shades, latest cut, worth $14, for this sale only $9.50.

An excellent line of all wool worsted trousers in the latest spring shades, only $3.00.

BOYS CLOTHING—
Boys all wool double and single breasted suits, latest styles, ages 4 to 14, worth fully $5, Easter price $3.

Very nobby boys' reefer suits, spring shades, will be sold this week at $3, worth up to $5.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS
Another handsome assortment of neckwear arrived this week, they are the very latest shades in puffs, bows, ascots, four-in-hands and De Joinville's, bought to sell from 75c to $1.50, special Easter price 50c.

A fine Federa hat, spring shape, regular price $1.50, for to-day only 90c.

An unlaundried white shirt with linen bosom and band, regular 50c shirt, for our Easter sale price, 25c.

A big lot of children's knee pants, ages 4 to 14, special Easter price 15c.

OUR THREE STRONGEST ASSERTIONS:

The Largest Assortment *The Latest in Style.* *The Lowest in Price.*

It is the train to take

The Burlington's "Vestibuled Flyer" which leaves Denver every evening at 9:50—after the arrival of trains from all points in Colorado—is the fastest, best equipped and most comfortable train fro Colorado to the East.

It carries through sleepers, chair and dining cars and offers a service to Omaha, Peoria, Chicago, St. Joseph, Kansas City and St. Louis that is simply unrivalled.

Get tickets from the local ticket agent.

G. W. VALLERY, Gen'l Agent, Denver.

Important Blanks

FOR NEW

MINING COMPANIES.

Certificates of Full Paid-up Stock

Certificates of Impression of Corporate Seal.

For Sale by The Gazette Printing Company.

Pike's Peak Lumber Co.

Successors to the Atkinson Lumber Co.

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.

Good Goods, Prompt Delivery, Courteous Treatment. No Trouble to Quote Prices.

Telephone 161.

300 South Tejon St. Colorado Springs, Colo.

WRIGHT & MILLER,

General Stenographers and Copyists.

Successors to N. S. Gandy.

We do a general stenographers' job business. See us for all kinds of office and typewriting supplies. 114½ Pike's Peak Ave.

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Member American Soc. Ir'n Engineers.
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Be YYYYYYYY

And call on us and save money if you need anything in the house furnishing line.....

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

FOLDING BEDS, TENTS AND CAMP GOODS.

A Special Effort will be made to suit and please All who call.

John A. Clough,

110 SOUTH TEJON ST.

COMBINATION OF CANDIDATES.

They Have a Common Enemy and Unite Against Him.

M'KINLEY AGAINST THE FIELD.

While the Opposition Were "Dreaming of the Hour" the Ohio Man's Friends Were Arranging for Solid McKinley Delegations.

Washington, March 30th.—(Special.)—It would no doubt be interesting to your readers if I were to review the political situation, so far as the Republican part of it is concerned, without any bias or prejudice. I shall do so in this dispatch, giving only what appear to me as facts, without the slightest thought of helping or hurting any candidate. The campaign for delegates has progressed so far that in this center of information we have sufficient data upon which to base a satisfactory estimate of the first ballot in the St. Louis convention. This estimate gives McKinley about 385 to 400 votes and the remaining 500 are divided between the other candidates. The convention will consist of from 906 to 918 votes, according as it is decided by the convention itself to admit extra delegates from the various territories. Therefore something like 455 to 458 votes will be required to nominate and it is practically admitted that McKinley will go into the convention with something less than 80 or 90 of that number.

A Common Enemy.

This being so, it was the most natural thing in the world for the other candidates to make common cause against McKinley. This they have done, and there is now a clear understanding between the friends and managers of all the field candidates. They are not fighting one another, but helping each other, wherever possible. They have a common enemy and they join hands for the purpose of pulling down the fast running candidate from Ohio. They have agreed to carry their campaign through on these lines to the meeting of the convention itself. Their alliance will last long enough to cause them to stand together till the convention shall have been organized, till the committee on credentials has been appointed, has met, considered the contests, reported and the report has been either adopted or rejected by the main body. It will continue till after a ballot or two shall have resulted in the nomination of McKinley or in what the managers of the alliance hope for, a demonstration that he cannot be nominated. If that moment should come and the favorite should fall back beaten, then the combination is at an end and it is every man for himself.

That is the present aspect of the fight. It is already apparent there are no more than four real candidates in the field. The favorite son movement, by which it was planned to tie up state after state that might otherwise go to McKinley, is admitted to have been a failure. It has failed particularly in the west, where the men who set it going had hoped for so much. Only Senator Allison remains as an actual candidate in that region, excepting, of course, Major McKinley. The only serious candidates today are the leaders of Ohio and Iowa, Governor Morton and Speaker Reed. The candidacy of Senator Quay, despite all the talk about it, has never been regarded as anything but a political move of that wily captain.

Contesting Delegations.

There are other features of the situation which demand the attention of every one who wishes to be well informed. There will be an unusually large number of contested seats at the St. Louis convention—probably more than ever before in the history of the party. It is estimated that there will be 150 of these, and that 125 of them will come from the southern states. Charges are made by both sides that the other has deliberately adopted a policy of bolting and setting up contests wherever it cannot win, in hopes that it may gain some advantage thereby at St. Louis.

It is true that both sides have played this game; and it is difficult to say which has most offended.

While every one can see that there is a great popular movement for McKinley, that in most parts of the country he is the favorite of the masses because they believe his election will bring good times again, it would be a grave mistake to suppose that this is all there is to the amazing demonstrations in the Ohio man's interest which we read so much of in the papers. Some of the shrewdest and most far-handed politics known to the history of parties in this country has been played in Mr. McKinley's interest. While the opposition were asleep, and simply dreaming of the hour, the McKinley men were traveling through the south, planting their agents and arranging for solid delegations for their man. The work was not only done early, but it was well done. It was done before any one else had stirred a hand.

The Game of Politics.

Last fall some of the big men of the party, who have nearly always stood together, met and agreed that they would form an alliance on the presidency. They believed they could control the nomination, through the sheer force of their leadership. They were some time in getting down to practical work, and when they did they found the McKinley agents had been ahead of them all through the south. This explains why the friends of the field candidates are dissatisfied with the condition of affairs in that section and why they are making a large number of contests. They are trying, even at this late hour, to undo the work which was done for McKinley more than a year ago.

In the opinion of many shrewd observers the fate of the presidential aspirations of Mr. McKinley will depend upon the decision of these contests. If the national committee turns out to be friendly to the field and against the favorite, if it places nearly all the anti McKinley men on the temporary roll, if the opposition captures the organization of the convention, including the important committee on credentials, and then has votes enough to push through a report leaving the McKinley delegates on the outside, that may prove the turning point of the whole affair. This is what the leaders of the opposition are working for, and working with a desperation rarely seen in anteconvention politics.

Of course the McKinley people claim this programme cannot be carried out. They claim the national committee will be fair and just and will make up the temporary roll of the convention on the merits of the credentials; that the committee on credentials will also be a just and judicial body, and that no matter what else happens, a majority of the whole convention is going to be friendly to the nomination of Mr. McKinley.

Will Spain Sell Out?

Beneath the surface a great deal is going on as to Cuba. I have information which leads me most positively to the conclusion that President Cleveland is getting ready to do something concerning the state of affairs in that unhappy island. It is now pretty generally understood here in high official and diplomatic circles that Spain has scored a failure in Cuba. Her military operations have not been successful, and there is no prospect of a restoration of peace within two or perhaps five years. It has been tacitly understood all along, as I have told you in previous dispatches, that if the rebellion was not suppressed during this winter and spring it was highly probable there would be a change of policy on the part of the administration. The dry season, in which military operations are practicable in Cuba, is nearly at an end and the rebellion appears to be stronger than it ever was before. Moreover, the rainy season, which usually sets in some time in May, is now making its appearance earlier than usual, with the result that the roads are getting into an impassable condition and active and aggressive movement of the Spanish armies is rendered well nigh impossible.

The President's Plan.

President Cleveland intends to take some action with reference to Cuba but he has not as yet decided just what it shall be. He has been opposed to any unnecessary irritation of Spain, and for that reason has not sanctioned the resolutions which have been so much discussed in the two houses of congress. It was the president's desire to maintain such relations with Spain that, when the time came and the people of Spain realized how helpless continued fighting [illegible] was and [illegible] Cuba, they would be willing to accept the services of the United States as a mediator, in order to keep Spain in a frame of mind likely to induce her to accept our intervention it was deemed necessary to treat her with fairness and consideration, and this the president has endeavored to do, even at the risk of being accused of hostility to the independence of the island.

President Cleveland's favorite notion has been that when Spain realized the hopelessness of keeping Cuba and keeping up the war a proposition to concede the independence of the island for a war indemnity would be regarded favorably by the people of the peninsula. In that event the president had planned to recommend such a scheme to the Cuban leaders and to ask congress to guarantee the payment to Spain of the sum involved, which has been variously estimated at from $150,000,000 to $250,000,000. It has been thought Spain would much rather sell out than to be beaten out, and if she could not retain Cuba would infinitely prefer getting something for the island instead of having it torn from her by force. Should such a scheme prove practicable and the United States guarantee payment of Cuba's debt to Spain, it is believed the ultimate result would be Cuba's annexation to the United States.

Our Protecting Wing.

As the guarantor of the bonds this country would exercise over Cuba a sort of suzerain right—a guiding and protecting hand ours would be. If there was civil strife in Cuba, failure of the elements of the population to set up a firm and secure self government, it would be the duty of the United States to interfere for the protection of our own interests. If there were revolutions, we should have to suppress them. In other words, Cuba would fall under our wing and become a province or territory of this country. She might be admitted as a state or might be kept on a probationary basis in order to prepare her for the responsibility of independence later on, after she had paid off her debt to Spain and acquired greater fitness for self government.

Alluring as this plan was and is, there does not seem to be much prospect of its succeeding. I am told by members of the diplomatic corps that the people of Spain are not going to consent to intervention, mediation or sale. They are determined to hold Cuba at any cost. If the United States attempts to interfere, they will resent the act as unwarranted and insulting. If necessary, they will fight before they will allow this country to meddle with what they regard as their domestic concerns.

This is not what President Cleveland had hoped for, and he is in a good deal of a quandary as to what to do. He is strongly convinced the war ought not be permitted to go on for years, virtually ruining the island and inflicting tremendous losses upon citizens of this country. The interests of humanity must be considered too. President Cleveland is thoroughly disposed to do something to bring about peace, but he finds great difficulty in determining just where his duty lies. He has been impressed by the nervy and aggressive manner in which the people of Spain have declared their willingness to fight even the great Yankee nation, if necessary, in order to hold Cuba. The president does not want war, and he is satisfied the business men of the country are tired of the talk of war with foreign powers.

Haughty Spain.

Something should be done, but what? What can be done without bringing on serious complications with haughty, proud, courageous Spain? If Spain were like some nations, simply commercial and wholly rational and sensible, the problem would not be such a difficult one. There would be a willingness to accept the inevitable. But at present there are no signs of yielding among the dons.

The suggestion has been made that Spain might be willing to grant autonomy to Cuba, to give her local self government such as Canada enjoys under the British crown. President Cleveland has been advised to confine his intervention to this object, and he would perhaps be willing to try it except for the moral certainty that the insurgents themselves would refuse such terms. They want independence or nothing. In every direction the president finds the way beset with difficulties, and it is not surprising that he hesitates to adopt a policy that may bring on war between Spain and the United States.

WALTER WELLMAN.

An Old Philadelphia Church.

Of the quaint spots which retain the odor of the pre-Revolutionary days in this city, the belfry tower of the Old Swedes' church, on Swanson street below Christian, is one of the most interesting. The timbers, that were placed in position in 1700, are still in first class condition, and well they may be, for they were hewn out of solid oak by the honest labor of colonial carpenters. The bell was originally cast in Sweden and was recast in 1806. The tongue is the same that has been ringing for more than 200 years. The inscription that was on the original bell, and was retained in the recasting is this:

I to the church the living call,
And to the grave I summon all.

Philadelphia Record.

Flesh Reduction.

If one can believe what one reads, the flesh reducing system may be put in a line "No liquid at meals." This is said to be the only requisite Dr. Schweninger, Bismarck's physician, makes of his patients who would decrease their weight, and by it alone he claims to be able to make the stoutest person become normal in size.

We are commonly taught our duty by fear or shame, but how can they act upon a man who hears nothing but his own praise. Johnson:

Sheets of paper four or five miles long are now commonly made for the use of newspaper press.

MUNYON

His Modern Methods of Curing Disease Work Wonders.

THOUSANDS TESTIFY.

Grateful People are Daily Telling of Their Relief from One Dread Disease or Other by the Use of Munyon's Improved Homoeopathic Remedies.

Ask Your Nearest Druggist For Munyon's Guide to Health, Select a 25-Cent Remedy and Doctor Yourself.

D. H. Dowling, a popular member of the police force, Wichita, Kan., says: "One vial of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure entirely cured me of a case of rheumatism of twenty-five years' standing."

Mr. John McGuire, proprietor of the McGuire House, Osborne, Kan., says: "It is with great pleasure that I testify for Munyon's Remedies. One vial of Munyon's Kidney Cure relieved me from the torture of an inflammatory condition of [illegible]. A few doses were sufficient to stop the terrible burning pain, and a short course of treatment cured me."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Asthma Cure with Herbs, $1.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price $1.

Munyon's Remedies at all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

New schedule to Trinidad via D. & R. G. R. R.

Colorado Springs, March 27, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Rivers and Land Company, to elect members of the board of directors, and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, at Colorado Springs in the State of Colorado, on the first Monday in April A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

C. F. GODSHALL,
Secretary.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles.

Do You Want To

Make a thousand per cent. on your money in sixty days, then go to North Cripple Creek to the auction sale of town lots, April 7th and 8th. Only two dollars for round trip including ten miles stage ride through the famous Manitou Park.

Don't fail to take advantage of this opportunity but go and see for yourself; those who get in early will receive the largest returns.

A few five-acre tracts of mining ground on patented land; these properties to be sold to highest bidder.

Tickets on sale at 10½ East Pike's Peak ave.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with a severe cough or cold. It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs and never fails to give immediate relief.

G. O. TAYLOR WHISKIES

QUALITY NEVER VARIES.

First Sold May, 1873.

BOTTLED MEDICINALLY PURE.

For MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Sold by Licensed Dealers

EVERYWHERE.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

GENUINE has our FIRM NAME on FACE and NECK LABEL

WOLF LONDONER, Grocer.
W. A. HOVER & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
DENVER, COLO.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED

LIVER PILLS

A Mild Physic. One Pill for a Dose.

A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. These pills supply what the system lacks to make it regular. They cure Headache, brighten the Eyes, and clear the Complexion better than cosmetics. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 25c. Sold everywhere. DR. BOSANKO MED. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Now is the time

To do something for that tired feeling. Remember, we sell all the popular spring medicines, Paine's Celery Compound, Hood's Sarsaparilla, etc.

CITY DRUG STORE,

J. B. DAVIS, Manager.

15 East Huerfano Street.

RAILROAD LOCALS.

RIO GRANDE.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

(Via Denver and Rio Grande.)

Commencing Sunday, the [illegible] rate tickets will be sold for the following trains:

To Denver on No. 2, leaving at 7 [illegible] m.
To Denver on No. 12 leaving at [illegible] m.
To Denver on No. 10 leaving [illegible]
To Pueblo on No. 1, at 11.13 a. m. and on No. 3, at [illegible]
[illegible]
To Trinidad on No. 9 leaving at [illegible]
To Canon No. 9 leaving at [illegible]
To Cripple C'k No. 9 leaving at [illegible]
To Cripple C'k No. 7 leaving [illegible]
To Salida No. 1 leaving at [illegible]

Fare to Denver, 75c, round trip [illegible]
" " Pueblo, 50c, round trip [illegible]
" " Trinidad, $2.50, round [illegible]
" " Canon City, $2.20, round [illegible]
" " Florence, $2.10, round [illegible]
" " Salida, $5.00, round [illegible]
" " Cripple Creek, $3.70 [illegible]

Round trip tickets are good [illegible] will be honored on return [illegible] train.

Ticket office 16 North Tejon [illegible]

RIO GRANDE

To Glenwood and return, good 30 days, $16. To Aspen and return, $18.

Take the Rio Grande to all Mountain towns and mining camps. Low rates. City ticket office 16 North Tejon st.

RIO GRANDE

To Cripple Creek. Special [illegible] leaves at 1:30 a. m. Buy your [illegible] secure your berths at city [illegible].

Rio Grande to California—2 [illegible] 11:13 a. m. and 10:26 p. m. [illegible] sleeper. $80 round trip, good [illegible] City ticket office 16 North Tejon [illegible].

SANTA FE.

CUT RATE TICKETS.

Commencing to-day, March [illegible] rate tickets will be sold by the [illegible] route, for the following trains:

To Denver, train 605 at 9.[illegible] 603 at 2.25 p. m.
To Pueblo 4:10 and 6:42 p. m.
To Canon City, for train 605 [illegible]
To Trinidad, for trains 601 at 6 [illegible] and No. 6 at 9:42 p. m.

ROUND TRIP RATES
(Santa Fe Route.)

Denver	[illegible]
Pueblo	[illegible]
Trinidad	[illegible]

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Reduced rates, commencing March [illegible]

Denver	[illegible]
Pueblo	[illegible]
Trinidad	[illegible]
Canon City	[illegible]
Florence	[illegible]

BY ALL ODDS THE [illegible]

The Santa Fe [illegible] the east, [illegible] equipment; [illegible] a dining car [illegible] ed to the [illegible] morning at [illegible] Colorado Springs [illegible] runs through [illegible] cago. Through [illegible] ing car [illegible] made at the [illegible] office.

C. C. HOYT,
City Passenger Agent.

U. P. D. & G. Co.

U. P. D. & G.

Denver	[illegible]
Pueblo	[illegible]
Walsenburg	[illegible]
Trinidad	[illegible]
(Round trips.)	
Denver and return	[illegible]
Pueblo and return	[illegible]
Walsenburg and return	[illegible]
Trinidad and return	[illegible]

Round trip tickets good for five days. Office 14 Pike's Peak ave.

The Gulf road opens all its trains to patrons of the line at the prevailing rates, and by the way our cut rates are cheaper than some of those made by other lines.

COLORADO MIDLAND.

THE SHORT LINE TO CRIPPLE CREEK.

Is the Colorado Midland railroad; its service to all points in the Cripple Creek district is the best; three trains in each direction every day in the week. The Colorado Midland has a line of special Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Pullman sleepers, these cars are standard gauge of modern pattern and open for the reception of passengers at 9 o'clock p. m. at Midland depots. Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek passengers can remain in sleepers till 8 o'clock the following morning if they so desire.

When you go to the gold fields of Cripple Creek or West Creek take the Colorado Midland; its line is the shortest; its time the quickest, its fare the cheapest. Office 10½ East Pike's Peak ave.

TO CALIFORNIA

Via the Gulf railway is the best route. It is 12 hours quicker to San Francisco and Portland than any other line. Our time is 32½ hours, the shortest ever known. For farther particulars call at Gulf Railway office, 14 Pike's Peak ave.

The way to reach North Cripple Creek is via the South Park line. Buy a ticket to South Platte station and take Gabriel's stage to the new town. Tickets on sale at 1011 Seventeenth street, Denver.

E. K. CARNES,
General Agent, 14 Pike's Peak Ave.

ROCK ISLAND.

Through tickets to all points East at lowest rates, as well as to Europe via all principal steamship lines, at Rock Island city ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

EXCURSION RATES.

To Southern and Southeastern points for the winter season, via the Great Rock Island Route. For full particulars enquire at city ticket office, No. 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

UNION PACIFIC.

UNION PACIFIC, CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

Through vestibuled train leaves Denver daily at 10 p. m., arriving at Omaha 4:30 p. m., and Chicago 8:15 a. m., second morning. The excellent and unequalled service of this train makes it the best and fastest train for Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and all points northeast.

CALIFORNIA LIMITED TRAIN.

The Santa Fe route have a first-class limited train to Southern California. The running time from Colorado Springs to Los Angeles is less than 47 hours. A dining car is carried through on this train. Once each week a special compartment car is attached, containing seven state rooms and two drawing rooms. Space may be secured on application to C. C. Hoyt, city passenger agent, Opera House block.

THE LIMITED FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

Leaving Chicago daily at 1:30 p. m. via the Nickel Plate road, arriving at New York city the following evening at 6:30 and Boston at 8.45, is unrivalled, peerless and incomparable for speed, comfort and safety with rates that are as low as the lowest. Trains consisting of baggage cars, buffet sleeping and elegant day coaches, lighted by gas, heated by steam and with all modern improvements run through without change from Chicago to New York, with through cars to Boston. J. Y. Calahan, general agent, Chicago, Ills.

My Dear Major:—In answer to your very kind wire, I would suggest you take Rio Grande No. 11, connection via Pueblo, and the Missouri Pacific "Fast Mail" No. 8, which will give you a through Pullman buffet service from Colorado Springs to St. Louis, Mo., and will save you 12 hours' time to New York city over any other route, and give you the opportunity of seeing the Grand New Terminal station of the Missouri Pacific railway at St. Louis, Mo., which is by all odds the largest and finest structure of its kind in the world. Let me hear from you on your arrival in New York how you enjoyed the journey.

Sincerely, THE COLONEL.

BUY YOUR TICKETS

For Cripple Creek at Rio Grande city ticket office. Special train 1:30 a. m. First-class equipment; train lands you right in the city, no staging.

[illegible]

On Sunday, March 22, the Wabash line will establish an early morning fast mail train from St. Louis to Chicago and Toledo, leaving St. Louis at 3.15 a. m., arriving at Chicago at 11:50 a. m., and Toledo at 2:35 p. m.

[illegible] through cars [illegible] St. Louis and New York.

Connections from the Western lines [illegible] arrive St. Louis [illegible] leave St. Louis 3:15 a. m. and arrive at Toledo 2:35 p. m.

This will give direct connections with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern at Toledo for all points East.

C. M. HAMPSON,
Commercial Agent, 1627 17th St., Denver.

An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th, I walked to Melick's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammatory rheumatism which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. [illegible] Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 50 cents per bottle.

One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot. It also touches it at the right time if you take it when you have a cough or cold. See the point? Then don't cough. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Russell [illegible] and [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

RUSSELL PRENTISS.
T. HARDING LOPER.

Colorado Springs, April 2, 1896.

J. W. Pierce, Republic, Ia., says: "I have used One Minute Cough Cure in my family and for myself, with results so entirely satisfactory that I can hardly find words to express myself as to its merit. I will never fail to recommend it to others, on every occasion that presents itself." Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Smooth roadway. Quick time. Perfect passenger service. Uniformed train porters for the convenience of first and second class patrons. Through sleeping cars between Chicago Buffalo, New York and Boston. Unexcelled dining car service. No change of cars for any class of passengers between Chicago and New York City via the Nickel Plate road. J. Y. Calahan, general agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Only one day on the road, via Missouri Pacific railway, Colorado Springs to Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago. Secure Pullman reservation of J. M. Ellison, Gen'l Agt. D. & R. G. Ry., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents per bottle, at Baker & Co.'s drug store.

Soothing, healing, cleansing, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the enemy to sores, wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure. Stops itching and burning. Cures chapped lips and cold-sores in two or three hours. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Baker & Co.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thomas Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at Baker & Co.'s drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.

THE GREATEST RAILROAD OF THE WEST

Is the Union Pacific. It is the shortest line to Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland and Montana. It makes the quickest time to these points and also to Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, and nearly all other points in the country. Through sleepers, dining cars, chair cars, coaches and tourist sleepers, East and West.

The shortest line from Chicago to New York and Boston via Fort Wayne, Cleveland and Buffalo, operates a perfect passenger equipment with a first-class roadbed and an exceptional service of Wagner Sleeping and Buffet cars. Rates always the lowest. For information as to rates, time of trains, etc., call on or address J. Y. Calahan, general agent, Chicago, Ill.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, the Carlsbad of America.

Owned by the United States government and under its direct supervision, is only reached by the Missouri Pacific railway. Your choice of routes via Wichita and Coffeyville, Kansas City and Coffeyville, or Kansas City and St. Louis. Special round trip rates all the year round. For full information, call on J. M. Ellison, Gen'l Agt. D. & R. G. Ry., Colorado Springs, or write C. A. Tripp, G. W. A. Mo. Pac., or E. E. Hoffman, T. P. A., Denver, Colo.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

During the winter of 1894, F. M. Martin, of Long Reach, West Va., contracted a severe cold which left him with a cough. In speaking of how he cured it he says: "I used several kinds of cough syrup but found no relief until I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved me almost instantly, and in a short time brought about a complete cure." When troubled with a cough or cold use this remedy and you will not find it necessary to try several kinds before you get relief. It has been in the market for over twenty years and constantly grown in favor and popularity. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm known as H. S. Adler & Co. have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent and the business will be continued at the old stand by Mr. S. Silverberg, who has assumed all bills against the firm and will collect all outstanding accounts.

(Signed) H. S. ADLER.
S. SILVERBERG.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

North or East Bound.
December 8, 1895.

No. 2—Atlantic Coast Fast Mail	[illegible] am
No. 12—St. Louis and Kansas City	
No. 8—Atlantic Coast Fast Mail	7 35 am
No. 10—Pueblo and Denver Pass	2 20 pm
No. 4—Atlantic Coast Express	7 21 pm
No. 6—Chicago and New Mexico Mail	[illegible] am
No. 8—Cripple Creek Special	3.50 am
South or West Bound.	
No. 1—Pacific Coast Fast Mail	11.13 am
No. 11—Kansas City and St. Louis Ex.	5 35 pm
No. 3—Denver, Pueblo and Canon City	4.15 pm
No. 3—Trans-Pacific Express	10 26 pm
No. 5—Colorado and New Mexico Mail and Express	10 50 pm
No. 7—Cripple Creek Special	1 31 am

Trains Nos. 5 and 7 and 6 and 8 are narrow gauge and carry through sleepers.

MANITOU BRANCH.

Leave Colorado Springs—	
[illegible]	9 45 am
[illegible]	11 20 pm
[illegible]	5 10 pm
Leave Manitou—	
[illegible]	7 00 am
[illegible]	10 10 am
[illegible]	2 10 pm

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Parties can select their route.

Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace car sleepers. Chair cars free. For full information call on or address J. M. Ellison, General Agent, 16 N. Tejon Street.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.
March 1, 1896.

	Leave
North Bound—	
No. 607—Aspen to Denver	4 25 am
No. 5—Chicago to Denver	6.00 am
No. 605—Pueblo to Denver	9 15 am
No. 603—Chicago to Denver	2 25 pm
No. 601—Salt Lake to Denver	6 42 pm
South Bound—	
No. 602—Denver to Salt Lake	11 15 am
No. 604—Denver to Canon City	4 10 pm
No. 606—Denver to Chicago	6 42 pm
No. 6—Denver to Chicago	9 42 pm
No. 608—Denver to Leadville	11 20 pm

Trains 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Colorado Springs and Chicago, via Kansas City. No. 6 connects at La Junta with tourist train to California. No change of cars.

Via Kansas City. No change of cars. Trains 603 and 604 run between Colorado Springs and Chicago via Kansas City. Train 604 connects at La Junta with the California Limited. Full line steamship tickets to Europe.

J. L. BUNLEY, Ticket Agt., Depot. C. C. HOYT, City Pass. Agt., Opera House Blk.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Taking Effect March 1, 1896.

West Bound—	
No 1	8 00 am
No 5	11 15 am
No 7	11.30 pm
East Bound—	
No 2	12 01 pm
No 6	6 25 pm
No 8	4 15 am

All trains run daily.

Nos. 5 and 6 between Denver and Grand Junction carrying through sleeper between Denver and Ogden.

Nos. 1 and 2 between Colorado Springs, Cripple and Victor without change of cars.

Nos. 7 and 8 between Denver, Colorado Springs and Aspen with sleeper service same. These trains also carry special Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek sleepers.

All trains connect closely at Divide with Midland Terminal trains to and from points in the Cripple Creek district.

R. T. DUNAWAY, City Agt.

U. P. D. & G. RY. CO.

ARRIVE

From Pueblo	8 50 am
From Denver, Chicago and points east:	
No. 3, Daily	12.08 pm
From Ft. Worth and points south	
No. 5 Daily with through sleeper from Houston	2 57 pm
From Denver, Pike's Peak special:	
No. 7, Daily	6.50 pm

LEAVE

For Denver and St. Louis:	
No. 8 Daily	5.10 am
For Pueblo, Trinidad, Ft. Worth and all points south:	
For Pueblo	6.05 pm
No. 4, Daily with through sleeper for Houston	12.10 pm
For Denver, Chicago and all points east:	
No. 6 Daily through sleeper to Chicago	3 00 pm

Trains 4 and 5 have through buffet Pullmans to and from Houston.

Shortest route by several hours to Texas and the Southeast. Only one night to Fort Worth.

F. K. CARNES, Gen. Agent.
W. G. RICE, Ticket Agent.
Telephone 21. 14 Pike's Peak Ave.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

	Depart
No. 6—Vestibule Limited to Chicago and St. Louis via Kansas City, St. Joe and Omaha	7 40 pm
No. 10—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joe and St. Louis	9 50 am
No. 5—Limited, to Pueblo	7 25 am
	Arrive
No. 5—Vestibule Limited from Chicago	7 15 am
No. 9 Fast express from Chicago	5 25 am

Nos. 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via Omaha, Kansas City or St. Joseph without change. Through sleeper to St. Louis. All meals en route served in dining cars. Through tickets to all points East, and baggage checked to destination at No. 12 Pike's Peak ave. Telephone 97, or Union depot telephone 73. Also passage tickets via principal steamship lines.

W. W. WOOD,
Ticket and Passenger Agent.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RY.

Government Fast Mail.

Lv. 5.35 pm	Colorado Springs	Ar. 9 35 am
Ar. 6.40 pm	Pueblo	Lv. 8.20 am
Lv. 7 00 pm	Pueblo	Ar. 8 00 am
Ar. 5 15 pm	Kansas City	Lv. 10 15 am
Lv. 5.50 pm	Kansas City	Ar. 9.00 am
Ar. 6.35 am	St. Louis	Lv. 8.20 pm

The best line; only one change of cars between Colorado and New York City, in union depot, no transfer. Through Pullman Palace buffet sleeping coaches and free reclining chair cars. All trains lighted with the famous Pintsch gas light and heated with steam (no danger of fire).

H. WILDMAN, Ticket Agent, Union Depot. J. M. ELLISON, Pass. and Tkt Agt., 16 N. Tejon st.

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be a long liver. Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Risers, little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation. Colorado Springs Drug Co.

Children with pale, bluish complexions, indicating the absence of the requisite red globules in the blood, should take Dr. Sawyer's Ukatine.

Experience and money cannot improve Dr. Sawyer's Family Cure, because it radically cures dyspepsia, liver complaint and kidney difficulty.

Dr. Sawyer:—Dear Sir: I can say with pleasure that I have been using your medicine, and will recommend it to all suffering ladies. Mrs. W. W. WEATHERSHEE, Augusta, Ga.

For sale by Colorado Springs Drug Co.

6 DAILY TRAINS 6
To Denver on the Rio Grande.

SMOKE THE FAMOUS

5¢ CIGAR

FOR SALE BY

ALTA VISTA HOTEL.
ALAMO HOTEL.
BILL NYE'S RESTAURANT, Colorado City.
BUFFALO THE, Manitou.
BAYNE, G. H.
BAKER & CO.
BOYLES F. M. & CO., Billiard Parlor.
CRABILL, W. C., Depot Manitou.
COLORADO SPRINGS DRUG CO.
CITY DRUG STORE.
CLUB COFFEE HOUSE.
CHRISTY & SON.
DELMONICO, THE.
DIEBLE & SONS, Colorado ave. and 8th.
DANA, MRS. A. L., Roswell.
DAIRY LUNCH ROOM.
ELK HOTEL.
EMICK BROS., 168 Colorado ave.
FARRINGTON, MRS., Cheyenne Canon.
FOX, F. D., Manitou.
GREEN, H. F.
GODFREY, R. F., Colo. City.
GOVREAU, C. L.
GREBE & GUTMAN.
HUERFANO GROCERY CO.
HILLIGOSS & DICK, Manitou.
JORDAN, L. P., Colorado ave. and 4th.
KENDALL, W. A., Colorado City.
KEYSTONE GROCERY CO.
KENNEDY, F.
MANCHESTER, P. J. & CO.
MICHIE, WM., Billiard Parlor, Colorado City.
McCRERY, A., Colorado City.
LAUTERBACK & CLELAND, S. Tejon St.
MOUNTZ BROS.
M'GREGOR, MRS. A.
M'INTOSH, JAMES, Colorado City.
NEFF BROS.
OXLEY & CO., 1014 Colorado ave.
ROSE, DAVID, 3 West Huerfano St.
SMITH & WELLING.
STRANG, C. G. & H.
STAR GROCERY CO., Colorado City.
SPOT CASH GROC. CO., Colo. City.
SPAULDING HOUSE.
SAMS, J. R.
TAMM & ARCULARIUS.
UTE IRON SPRINGS PAVILLION.
VOSS, CHARLES, Billiard Parlor.
VICKERS, W. J.
WILLIAMS, JOHN. N., Weber St.
WEST SIDE GROCERY, Huerfano and Summit St.
WALLACE, C. L.

SHIELDS, MORLEY & CO.,
DISTRIBUTORS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 3, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Currency Mining company will be held at the office of the company, room 28, Bank building, Colorado Springs, Colo., at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on May 4, 1896 for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JAMES C. CONNOR,
Secretary.

First publication April 3, 1896.
Last publication May 4, 1896.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Manitou Mineral Water company will be held at its office in Manitou, Colo., on the 10th day of April, A.D., 1896, at 4 o'clock p. m., to consider and act upon an amendment of the articles of incorporation of said company, reducing the number of its directors to five (5); for the election of directors to serve until the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly come before a stockholders' meeting.

By order of the board of directors.

J. B. GLASSER,
Secretary.

Colorado Springs, March 26, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Franklin Gold Mining company, will be held at the office of the company, 25 North Tejon street, Colorado Springs, Colo., at 3 o'clock p. m., on the 16th day of April, 1896, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

W. L. COOK, President.

Notice is hereby given of the annual meeting of the Silver State M. & M. Co., to be held at the office of L. E. Sherman, Exchange Bank building, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the 6th of April, 1896.

J. G. GREGG,
Secretary.

Notice.

Colorado Springs, March 28, 1896.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that stock certificate No. 56, for 5000 shares of the stock of the Ruble Combination Gold Mining and Milling Co., issued to Geo. A. Titsworth, and stock certificate No. 58, for 7250 shares, issued to Clint Draper, by the same company, have been lost or stolen, and we hereby warn any and all persons from buying or negotiating for the same, as the transfer has been stopped, and said certificates are our property.

GEO. A. TITSWORTH,
CLINT DRAPER.

Stockholders' Meeting—Mexican National Railroad Company.

The ninth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the selection of thirteen directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be proper, will be held at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, April 6, 1896, at the First National Bank, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 p. m., March 16, and remain closed until final adjournment of meeting.

ANDREW ANDERSON, JR.,
Secretary.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mexican National Construction company, to elect members of the board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, at Colorado Springs, in the State of Colorado, on the first Monday of April, 1896, at twelve o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the company, for the transfer of stock, will be closed on the 16th day of March, 1896, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of such meeting.

JNO. PRATT, Secretary.

March 7, 1896.

Colorado Springs, March 30, 1896.

A meeting of stockholders of the Cheyenne Mountain Club Association will be held at the club house on the 11th day of April, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., for election of directors, and any other business which may properly come before such meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

SAM'L F. HAZLEHURST,
Secretary.

Spring Openings and Easter Date Together.

MONDAY WE SHALL SHOW OUR COMPLETE LINE OF

Spring and Summer Suits for Men, Boys and Children.

Mothers will do well to select their Summer Wash Suits now for their boys age 4 to 12 as we are selling them every day. They are from one to two dollars cheaper than last year.

SLENDER POCKETBOOKS DON'T FEAR THIS STORE!

COMPARE PRICES WITH 1895.

1895.

Men's all wool suits.............................. $12.00
Men's all wool blue or black cheviot suits $13.50
Men's all wool black clay worsted suits, tailor made................................ $18.00
Men's all wool, hair line grey worsted suits, tailor made................................ $20.00
Men's English Whipcord suits, tailor made................................ $25.00

COMPARE PRICES WITH 1895.

1896.

Same line of suits at present.............. $ 8.50
" " " " $10.00
" " " " $15.00
" " " " $16.00
" " " " $20.00

For school wear we have a $5.00 suit with two pair pants for boys that will tear not, rip not, neither will it fade.

We shall have also on display a line of fancy colored shirts. Prices right, stock larger, styles better than can be found in any other store.

HOLBROOK & PERKINS,

First National Bank Block. Agents for Tailor-made Suits. Colorado Springs, Colo.

SINGLE TAX.

Professor Walker's Second Lecture in the University Extension Course.

The second of Prof. Walker's two lectures on subjects connected with Socialism was delivered last Monday afternoon. Although this was the last date scheduled in the programme of the University Extension course, there remained one more lecture to be delivered, which will be given by Prof. Ahlers on April 13. The topic last Monday was the "Single Tax" doctrine of Henry George, which, as the lecturer showed, is not the only scheme that has ever been proposed for deriving all revenues from a single source, nor even the first scheme that has suggested as that source the land, yet in its radical divergence from preceding projects, it merits more than a passing notice.

The first thesis in which the followers of Henry George differ from thinkers in general is that the progress of civilization does not tend to mitigate human misery, but render it more intense. While admitting that the average of comfort has been raised, it is asserted that the condition of the lowest class exhibits no improvement that can be credited to increased productive power. But on the contrary, such a close student of modern society as Prof. Alfred Marshall says that middle class incomes are increasing faster than those of the rich, that the earnings of artisans are increasing faster than those of professional men, and those of healthy, unskilled laborers faster than those of artisans. Thus the theory of George differs from the best authority in defining the evil of modern society, but still more divergence does it present in the cause it assigns for this evil, and the remedy it proposes. The first is put forward as a complete panacea, adequate to abolish poverty and give comfort and leisure to all. Such expectations have been attached to other schemes—as by the French a century ago to universal suffrage—but hitherto panaceas have been such only in theory and in prospect. George claims that the fact that destitution is found in all lands proves a common cause. But why one cause alone? It is bold assumption that the cause must be single; but so it is, says George, and it is the private ownership of land. This diagnosis he attempts to prove in the first half of "Progress and Poverty." He finds it necessary to make a restatement of some of the cardinal principles of the distribution of wealth, so that a criticism of his doctrine requires the examination of the theory of rent, wages, and population. Rent, in the technical sense of the economists, is the value which is paid or would be paid for the use of a certain parcel of land, regardless of any improvement made upon it. Rent is paid for all but the very poorest grade of land which is used or cultivated. Rent is caused by the increasing need which compels people to take lands of second and third rate quality after the best lands have all been occupied. This increasing need of land is due, on the common theory, to increasing population; but here Henry George demurs. There is nothing he so much abhors as Malthusian doctrines. He argues that because matter is indestructible and force persistent, the life of the globe taken as a whole can constitute no drain whatever on the force that maintains life, and therefore the limit to the population of the earth can only be the limit of space. The human race, according to him, can increase as long as there is room to stand. This is obviously absurd. There is a limit to the number of men which a square mile of land of given quality, at a given stage of advancement of the art of agriculture, can sustain, and as that limit is approached the poorer land will be cultivated, and the rent on the former land will rise. Of course an improvement in agriculture, by raising the limit of number which can be supported—will in so far retard the increase of rent. But here again Henry George says no, and claims that improvements—as better agricultural methods, machinery, new means of transportation—all have the effect of increasing rent and diminishing wages. The contrary is no less evident as a matter of fact than it is in theory. Thus improvements in transportation, by which Dakota wheat is sold in London, have brought down the value of English agricultural lands. Nor has there been the fall in wages which Mr. George asserts. On the contrary, it has been found that in England the number of days' work required to purchase a bushel of wheat was five in 1770, four in 1840 and two and one-half in 1870. In this country, as the Hon. Carroll D. Wright shows, the average of wages in 1891 is 168.6 per cent. what it was in 1860; while prices are but 91.4 per cent. of their standard at that date.

Thus in respect to the existing evils of society and their cause, Henry George advances a theory which is repugnant to reason and contradictory to itself; and supports it by assertions which are contrary to fact. But these errors pass into comparative insignificance when we consider his remedy, which is false not only in reason but in morals; though no doubt it has been advocated by many whose motives are worthy of highest esteem. But to treat the lawful rights of individuals and classes in the scornful manner of Henry George is deserving of indignation. Let owners continue to speak of "their land," he says; the land need not be confiscated; "it is only necessary to confiscate rent." The reason why such confiscation should be mistaken for justice may lie in the attention being fixed on the "unearned increment" of land values. It is true that by judicious investment in land favorably situated, gains may be made without labor. Abstractly it would not be unjust, if it were needful, for the State to keep this source of gain to itself. But it is quite another thing to take by taxation the whole annual rent. Eminent domain cannot be pressed so far as to seize private property without compensation; and this law of justice is affirmed by the United States constitution. But the single-taxers will have nothing to do with compensation. They do not indeed deny the right of private property, they hold it sacred, but limit it to that which is created by human labor. The philosophical question of the abstract right of property would require more time for examination than can here be given. The prevailing conclusion has been that such rights rest on social utility. Could it be demonstrated that the abolition of all property rights would be for the common good, they ought to be abolished. But when it is the rights of one class alone that are to be refused—rights which have grown up under the sanction of the State—it is clearer than that the State owes compensation to that class. "But," says Henry George, "private property in land is robbery, historically as well as ethically." It is not so ethically, as just noticed; it is no more so historically. The institution grew up gradually, as the results of the common wealth were found to require it. In Virginia and Plymouth, for example, the colonists first tried common ownership and abandoned the experiment as unprofitable. The United States government has eagerly offered encouragement to private acquirement of the public domain. After selling the land, shall it coolly confiscate the rent? This, indeed, would be robbery.

But the confiscation of rents would be as impolitic and useless as unjust. It would not bring down land values, for whatever tax a landlord had to pay the government he would be compelled to collect from the tenant. It would make the revenues of the State independent of the definite amounts needed for expenditure. It may be claimed that the revenue would far exceed the minimum requirement, but this would be a great political danger. "Let the ruling powers," says Prof. Andrews, "have access to revenues which are not voted to them, then by them, after debate and reflection, and liberty will soon be but a name." But in new countries, where soil is poor, the income of the State would, on the contrary, be deficient. Moreover, the single tax would lack the elements of universality and equality, which are among the most desirable characteristics of a working scheme of taxation. Under such grave practical defects does the scheme labor entirely apart from its injustice—that we cannot be surprised to learn that in the only case, so far as known, where it has been tried, it was abandoned as a disastrous failure. This single attempt was that made by the Margrave Charles Frederick of Baden in three towns of his domain. It produced such dire distress among farmers and peasant owners, and such shameless exemption of others, as almost to cause an uprising; and was soon ingloriously abolished.

ELECTRICITY FOR STEAM.

A Distinguished Expert Tells What Can Be Accomplished in Colorado.

The Denver News has the following to say of Mr. Axel Ekstrom, who has been making a tour of the state:

But in Colorado the distinguished expert expects to make his reputation. Hardly had he reached the state from the northwest until his eyes began to open at the immense possibilities. He stopped at Leadville to inspect and pass judgment on the property of the Lake Park reservoir site. Here a number of Denver capitalists are contemplating the erection of a big reservoir at the head of a small tributary of the Arkansas river. The waters will be stored up during the spring freshets and late in the fall when the natural flow is lessened it will be a source of supply for a big electric plant which in a few years, it is believed, will furnish light and power to the city of Leadville, as well as every mine in the camp. As at Telluride and Aspen and other points in the state the current will be used to actuate air compressors, pumps, drills, fans, arc and incandescent lights, as well as the more recent inventions in ore and rock cutting devices.

Mr. Ekstrom carefully examined the property at Leadville, and pronounced it a wonderful place for a plant of the kind. Nature had seen fit to place every facility at the disposal of the promoters of the idea and it was the advice of the expert that time should not be lost to perfect the idea of a side issue in which would be the incalculable benefit which would accrue even to the farmers along the lower Arkansas, who would profit by the gradual and large volume of water which would be turned into the bed of the stream from the reservoir in dry seasons. The reservoir, which would be originally built for power purposes, will be actually an irrigation reservoir to those who most need such.

From Leadville Mr. Ekstrom followed the Arkansas river to Pueblo, carefully noting the many points at which he suggested that power plants might be built at small expense, compared with those at Portland and Haverhill, Mass. The plants which have attracted much attention from investors. With a view of furnishing power to run and light the whole Cripple Creek district if necessary, several points were suggested, some of them being within a very few miles of the camp. It was also apparent that one immense station could be erected to supply Florence and Canon City as well as the Cripple Creek district, and this seemed very readily attainable. The three-phase system, admitting the transmission of current to a distance of forty miles without great loss, and also with comparatively small outlay for wires, placed the Arkansas within the reach of the big gold camps.

The possibility of one of the railroads which will be built into Cripple Creek being operated by electricity was another feature which attracted attention from the expert. On the way to Denver a rapid survey of the plant to be erected on the side of Pike's Peak was made. Then, coming to Denver, a careful examination was made of Platte canon. It was found that dams could be constructed at several points where a great amount of water could be stored and in situations where the railroad would not be interfered with. Nature seemed to provide everything for the work. Granite easy to quarry lay in immense masses near at hand. The canon walls were of this rock and the formation of the sides such that at remarkably little outlay the dams could be thrown up high enough to store water for a whole summer and deep enough to keep enough water below the ice in the winter. The possibility of the Cripple Creek Southwestern road using power from the water was, of course, understood, and Mr. Ekstrom arrived at a most opportune time to pass judgment on certain vital matters which will save an immense outlay of money when the plan is ready for operation.

A hurried run up Clear Creek canon completed the work of the expert in this vicinity for the present. Here the same state of affairs was found to exist as was found on the Platte, except that there was a probability of earlier construction, from the fact of the greater demand which would spring up immediately. Golden, Idaho Springs, Central City, Black Hawk, Georgetown and Silver Plume all seemed to offer a market for the current which will be furnished at a cost to consumers greatly reduced from the steam power at present used.

After summing up the situation very carefully, the visitor was enthusiastic in the opinion that there was no reason why the big mines of the state should burn coal at all. With electric current they could avoid all the disadvantages of a small plant and reap all the benefits of immense concerns. Besides, the facility for using the power under all circumstances and at isolated points where any other motive force would be out of the question are so many that, in the opinion of Mr. Ekstrom, it was simply a question of getting down to work and erecting the plants, when their advantages would at once command the attention of capitalists of all classes, from manufacturing to mining. His official reports will be submitted about the middle of next month.

GRABBED BY A GORILLA.

An American Traveller's Thrilling Experience on the East Coast of Africa.

A Cincinnatian who has lately returned from a tour of South and East Africa told a reporter of a thrilling encounter he had with a gorilla while in that far off country. Said he:

"The evening train had arrived at Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, on schedule time. But what a night it was; the rain came down as if the very heavens were falling, the wind blew a terrific gale, and the darkness which overspread the whole scene was such as I had never witnessed before. It was, however, a fitting night to the experience which followed. Stepping from what the Netherlands Railway company term a first class carriage, I accosted a heavy-set individual on the platform: 'Can you tell me, sir, which is the best hotel of this place?' I asked.

"'Well, stranger,' he remarked, 'that is hardly a fair question to ask me, as I own both the hotels in this place.'

"I turned over my kit to him and followed a crowd of Africans through that tropical storm. Dinner was served at the International hotel, but my permanent quarters were to be at the Central, both of these being owned by Jim Carpenter, the person I met at the station. After dinner an employe of the hotel asked me if I was ready to go to the Central. I replied in the affirmative. He went to the door, and above the din of wind and rain could be heard his voice yelling 'Sixpence!'

"My belief was that this individual was singing out to some of the natives that a sixpence job was waiting for any of them who would take me to the Central hotel, but it proved to be the peculiar name of an East African negro. 'Sixpence' came with a 'Yap, boss.' It appeared as he came that a portion of that black night was moving bodily toward me. The instruction was to keep close to Sixpence.

"The route was through a large garden. We had hardly entered the garden inclosure when a terrific report was heard, and at the same time I was struck on the head. In an instant I had my revolver out, and fired at my unknown assailant. My enemy grappled with me, but before losing my hold of the revolver I managed to fire two more shots. But it was an uneven fight. I received another blow on the head, rendering me unconscious. When I regained consciousness, which was three days later, I learned that my firing of the revolver had attracted the attention of an American who was known at Delagoa Bay as 'Texas Wilson.' He told me that he ran out of his house with his gun and lantern, and had hardly gone 20 yards when he came across a huge gorilla carrying me on his back. The gorilla scowled at him, but he was determined to try to rescue me from that brute. After taking a careful aim he managed to shoot the animal without hitting me, and killed him. Then he brought me to the hotel, where I afterward was informed that a big gorilla had been sent to Jim Carpenter about three days previous. He had been tied to a tree in the garden, but somehow must have broken his chain and was waiting for the first comer. It was Carpenter's intention to send the gorilla to the Manchester (England) Zoological garden as a present.

"This was my first visit, in December, 1894, to the sleepy, dirty, and sickly town of Delagoa Bay, on the east coast of Africa."—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

VARIETIES.

The deer parks in England exceed 300. The largest in the kingdom is Windsor.

Wild horses have increased to such an extent in Queensland that the animals are being shot, with a view to reduce the numbers.

Dumbells used twice or thrice a day is the best remedy for round shoulders. Such exercise is well calculated to restore a naturally tall figure, bent by following a stooping occupation, to its original erectness.

The Chicago Board of Education has unofficially agreed to cut the salary of every employe of the board, janitors, engineers, grade teachers, high school teachers, and special teachers, five per cent. for the year 1897.

An authority on deaf mutes says that the ratio of deaf mutes to hearing is about one to each 1500, according to which there are about 40,000 such persons in the United States, and about 1,000,000 in the world's entire population.

A man near Newkirk, Okla., took his neighbor's cat, saturated its tail in kerosene and set it on fire, thinking it would run home and burn the neighbor out. Instead it turned and jumped into the barn of the perpetrator and burned it down.

The horses of the Scots Greys are threatened, in furtherance of the scheme of cavalry reform. The Greys, it seems, are to be included in the First Army Corps, and a question has arisen as to whether gray horses are not too conspicuous for modern warfare.

Murphy, the Irish giant, stood not less than 8 feet 9 inches, while Patrick Cotter, casts of whose hands are in the possession of the College of Surgeons, was 8 feet 7½ inches high, and O'Brien, whose skeleton is preserved at the same institution, measured 92¾ inches.

Of labor that may fairly be called skilled the Japanese is probably the cheapest, for a worker in lacquer or inlaying and mosaic work will employ skill and knowledge that has been inherited and handed down for generations in return for a wage that an English bricklayer's laborer would refuse with contemptuous disgust.

In a biographical sketch of her father, the poet, in the current number of the "Cambridge Magazine," Miss Alice Longfellow says that an unpaid bill weighed on him like a nightmare. He was so reserved and talked so little about himself that sometimes a volume of his verse would appear in print without his family even knowing that it was in course of preparation.

ART NOTES.

Young persons who have a fondness for lying abed late will be pleased to hear that Christina Rossetti, the poet, had the same weakness.

She wrote her descriptions of nature without ever witnessing the beauty of the dawn, and her poetry did not suffer in consequence.

Mrs. Nellie Cheeley of Morrill, Minn., has taken a homestead claim with the object of going into bee-raising on a large scale.

She starts her apiary with 50 colonies of bees. She intends to combine honey-making in the summer with school teaching in the winter.

A young woman who esteemed the photographs of her friends too highly to expose them unprotected to public view has a narrow panel of glass, as wide as a cabinet photograph is high, inserted above her low book shelves.

A narrow moulding finishes the glass panel, and behind it the pictures of her friends are slipped.

Gifts of flowers are so appropriate to the Easter season that the description of a little vase to hold them, made of an egg shell, doubtless will be welcome to many readers. The top of the egg shell is broken irregularly and three white beans are gummed upon the other end to serve for feet. The whole is then coated with gilt paint and decorated with a tiny landscape painted in oil colors. Those who have not the skill to do this, or consider it scarcely worth while to put so much labor on so fragile an article, will find the effect very pretty if the gold paint is used simply to gild the bean feet, to border the broken top of the shell, and here and there to place a dash on the white surface, thus giving the Easter colors. Or "Easter" could be written with the gold paint diagonally across the shell. Filled with a bunch of violets this would be a dainty present for Easter morning. (New York Sun.

As the season advances a taste will again be evinced for Norfolk and other plaited waists, a fashion extremely becoming to slender figures, and since the pleats are lengthening, not objectionable to those who are larger. These pleats are already seen on imported gowns of various materials. The idea will be followed in making up spring cloths, mohairs, cheviots, etc., and summer silks and the innumerable and lovely muslins, lawns and linens. There are box pleats laid flat and machine-stitched, or on finer goods they are lace-edged and often covered with lace insertion. The belted round waists are in three pleats, alike front and back, sometimes below a yoke, or else a gathered waist has lengthwise bands, simulating such pleats, the outer bands extending to the shoulders. Sometimes there is a series of very fine pleats in clusters of five, with rows of embroidery between the clusters.

Lady Anne Lindsay wrote "Auld Robin Gray" when she was 21. It was published anonymously in 1776, and various persons claimed the authorship. Lady Anne did not acknowledge it was her own until two years before her death, when she wrote to Sir Walter Scott and confided the history of the ballad to him. It appears that the gifted lady was induced to write the song by a desire to see an old Scottish air, "The Bridegroom Grat When the Sun Gaed Doon," fitted with words more suitable than the ribaldry which, for want of better, had been sung to it. The name of "Auld Robin Gray" was taken from an ancient herd of Balcarres. Lady Anne was a daughter of James Lindsay, fifth Earl of Balcarres. She married Andrew Barnard, son of Thomas, Bishop of Limerick, and they went out to the Cape, where he died in 1807. Lady Anne returned to London, and lived with her sister in Berkeley square until 1812. The sister's house was a literary center, and was frequented by Burke, Sheridan, Windham, Douglas and the Prince of Wales, who were all habitual visitors. Lady Anne won the life-long attachment of the Prince Regent. She died in 1825, in her 75th year. No one has ever questioned Lady Anne Barnard's claim to the authorship of the words of "Auld Robin Gray," and although I am not going to cast doubt upon the word of the writer at this late day, it is necessary to mention that, prior, not only to the appearance, but to the writing of the world-famous song, there was a French ballad extant, containing the gist of the story and the plot, by Paradis de Moncrif, entitled, "Les Constantes Amours d'Alix et d'Alexis."—(S. J. Adair Fitz Gerald in Lloyds.

There has been a friendly contest in one of the English papers between Sir Walter Besant and "A Correspondent" on the subject of woman's marriage versus her independence and happiness. The correspondent says: "Marriage, as known to the sober-minded woman who has done her duty in the married state on any income below £300 a year, is one unvaried round of duties—cleaning, cooking, mending day by day. The eternal stone we roll up hill painfully from morn till eve, we find each morning where we found it the morning before." Later on, says Sir Walter, she acknowledges that a woman may marry with a chance of happiness on three conditions, of which one is enough for me. That one is that she loves the man.

This kind of talk about marriage is to me amazing. I have lived a good long time in the world. I have made acquaintances by the hundred; friends—not so many. Looking back upon all the people that I have known, I can safely say that the number of unhappy marriages I have personally witnessed has been very small indeed. By far the larger number of the wives have accepted cheerfully the position of housekeeper and matron. They have kept house for the husbands and children whose happiness is their own. Many of them have kept house with the earnest intention of making a House Beautiful, which became a continual feast for themselves; many of them have brought art into every part of the daily life, which has been a continual feast for themselves as well as the other members of the house; for all these matrons the daily work has been a daily delight. Then as for drudgery and monotony, is there none in a man's work? Think of the monotony and drudgery of a city clergyman's life, when every day he has to tramp around the ungrateful slums. Think of the monotony and drudgery of the doctor going his daily rounds. Think of the monotony and drudgery of the solicitor always drawing up endless documents in the hideous legal jargon. No. The monotony of life, I am quite sure, is pretty evenly ladled out to working man or wedded wife. What I have said over and over again, and do most stoutly maintain, is the very simple copy-book maxim that without love marriage must be intolerable; but, given love as an essential, then the woman who yields to the promptings of her heart, and accepts the burdens—light or heavy—of marriage, leads the happiest life. In this matter, as in all others my humble philosophy soars no higher than the school primer, written for the sixth standard, on the "Conduct of Life."

The strong wind the other night carried sand from the big sand hills along the east shore of Lake Michigan into the interior of Michigan, where lake sand was never seen before. The snow in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, more than 100 miles distant, was covered with a layer of it, which was quite a curiosity in that part of the country.

Very frequently when the shores of the Irish Sea are wrapt in a mist or fog and drenched with rain, the Isle of Man is lying beneath a cloudless sky, bathed in sunshine. In fact, a few hours' journey from, say, one of the towns of southeast Lancashire, makes as great a change in the climatic surroundings as would a journey from London to the Riviera in February.

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